The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXVII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904. NO. 28.

CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By T. P. Meyer, Sergeant Co. A., 148th Regiment, P. V.

[To be Continued.]

CHAPTER VIII.

I can not at this late day name the singers of the Regiment, but in Co. A, John B. Ziegler, Chas. Weiser, Henry Miller, Charles Held, Wm. C. Meyer, Israel Otto, T. P. Meyer, John Randall, J. D. Johnson, and a few others. The songs were generally carried in three parts, always gathered a crowd, and often dispelled the gloom in camp, which followed our great reverses.

The before named singers also led the singing in our chapel meetings, and strange to say, all lived to return home at the end of the war, except Wm. C. Meyer, who was instantly killed in battle, at Deep Bottom, near the James river, Va., Aug. 14th, 1864.

Under all conditions, time passed rapidly with the boys in the army. Coming up the James river on my return from a few days leave of absence, on the afternoon of April 3rd, 1865, we passed seven army transports, loaded with Confederate prisoners, on their way north. At the City Point Landing lay three more transports, filled with prisoners, while many more were under guard off the landing awaiting transportation, in all, said to be over seven thousand, gathered in at Five Forks, and along the Petersburg lines.

The final campaign had at last begun in earnest. I boarded a freight train, the only cars used on the Military R. R. by the Army, for the Patrick Station, the nearest point to the camp of the 148 P. V. On the way we passed a special train, an engine and one car, rapidly moving toward City Point; at an open window of this car, I saw President Lincoln looking out. He had been with the army for a week to see the opening of the great final movement. This was within twelve days of his assassination. At every station along this Military R. R. were congregated, and lying on the ground in the open air, hundreds of wounded Union and Confederate soldiers, apparently unattended and uncared for. The surgeons were required at the front, and only a few were left in attendance here; so the less severely wounded dressed their own, and each others wounds, and did all they could for all about them.

There was lamentation among the badly wounded over their misfortunes at the very end of the war.

Arriving at Patrick Station toward evening of April 3rd, 1865, I struck straight far our Regimental Camp, at Fort Cummings; I found it abandoned, and Fort Cummings dismantled. Not a living person anywhere in sight. I went to the tent that had sheltered me before. But it, like the rest of the tents of the 148th was empty. The canvas gone, but the walls, chimneys and bunks were still in perfect shape. As far as the eye could reach, desolation, ruin and loneliness was everywhere seen throughout the vast encampment of the great Army of the Potomac.

Often before we had left our camps and returned, but now, the army had gone, never to return again. There were plenty of crackers and pork left lying about the camp. I gathered a supply and had supper on crackers and mess pork.

These abandoned camps, the scenes of many sports, pleasant, as well as hard days, and wonderful life for nearly a year, were now the most desperately lonesome places I ever saw. All was desolation, wreck and ruin. Not one remained to tell where the thousands of late occupants had gone. Heavy cannonade was heard to the north west, not far away.

Night was coming on and I must strike for "somewhere;" I started for Petersburg, seven miles away, which I presumed was, probably in possession of some part of the army.

I went rapidly along and inspected a few of our forts—Fort Wheaton, Fort Conahey and Fort Fisher.

The heavy guns were still in place, looking through the embrasures, toward the deserted lines of the enemy; but they were no longer needed; no one to stand by or guard them. They had finished their work. Strangers and enemy might now go in and out unchallenged. I crossed our advanced trench, and over the low woodland between the opposing lines, and entered the Confederate Works. Their forts were elegant samples of field works; they were scientifically and beautifully built; neither pains nor labor had been spared on them. The heavy guns were still in position, and frowningly looking over toward the empty works and camps of the Union Army. A little farther on, I entered the deserted camps of the Confederate Army. These were mostly log-cabins, roofed with "clapboards;" the walls "chucked and daubed," comfortable quarters; chimneys, bunks with twig and leaf beds, all in perfect order.

THE LOUISIANA EXPOSITION.

An adequate description of the World's Fair is impossible; the best pen pictures by the most learned in the art could only give a faint idea of the real—the great fair to be appreciated must be seen, and must not only be seen but studied in detail. It is not the intention here to attempt to describe, but simply to give the reader the benefit of a few impressions made upon the writer during his ten days stay at St. Louis and the Fair.

The reader who has never attended a similar exhibition—the Centennial, Chicago World's Fair, Pan American, or Charleston Exposition—should strive to visit this greatest of great shows. Those who would be able to make comparisons and are in but moderate circumstances, can afford to continue to feast on the thoughts and impressions gained at the particular fair or fairs they have hitherto enjoyed. The man or woman with money will find sufficient advancement in all lines to warrant him or her to spend a portion of their wealth at the expesition.

No matter what one's tastes or inclinations, they may be satisfied at this exposition.

The exposition now open to the public is a creation of the collective intelligence of many minds specially trained in exposition work. It is a product of experts in its line. This thing of exposition-building is hardly a hundred years old. Napoleon Bonaparte, early in his career of authority, encouraged the creation of the first exposition of any note. The development of the exposition idea from that small beginning shows, in this World's Fair which commemorates the centennial of Bonaparte's sale of the Louisiana territory to the United States, a progress not less in its line than the progress of civilization in general throughout the world during the same strenuous century.

The remarkable interest that was manifested in the exposition before its opening, not only in the United States but throughout the world, attests its importance. Practically all the civilized nations and the states and territories of the United States found it imperative, as a duty to be performed in behalf of their citizens, to participate officially in the fair. Accordingly, it will be found that fifty-seven foreign nations are thus represented, and fifty-four states, territories and possessions of our own government. The federal government also, in its every executive department and its various public adjuncts, such as army, navy, life-saving service, forestry bureau and the like, is participating upon a scale of unprecedented magnitude.

The center of the World's Fair, architecturally and pictorially, is Festival Hall, with a dome larger than that of St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, crowned with a striking original figure of "Victory," executed by a woman, Miss Evelyn B. Longman, of New York.

If "Victory" could see he would behold naught save things of splendor and beauty. If his ears could hear they would hearken to a mighty harmony issuing from the pipes of the world's largest organ, installed in the Festival Hall beneath, and to the roar and splash of waters from great fountains leaping and plunging here and gently purling yonder adown the wonderful cascade contrivances that diversify the bewildering beauty of the Cascade Gardens. Looking farther toward the north he would behold the quiet waters of the Grand Basin and the lagoons leading to left and right, spanned by handsome bridges, bordered by massive railings adorned with statuary, and on the surface of the lagoons he would see the quaint goudola, impelled by the goudolier from Venice, carrying a group of passengers gaily chatting or silent with the awe of the splendid spectacle around them.

There can be no doubt that this main picture of the fair is Victory expressed in architecture, sculpture and landscaping. Eight grand palaces filled with the choicest products of art and industry the world over are open to the view. Here is seen the palace of education and social economy, a new departure in expositions. Never before has an enterprise of this kind devoted one of its main buildings exclusively to the branch of education; and the fact that in the general classification arrangement first place is given to education is significant in disclosing the motif of this exposition, which is distinctly educational.

East from the main picture is the United States Government Building with its central front over-looking the Sunken Garden, which takes the place of a lagoon between the exhibit palaces at that side. The hill slope leading up to the Government Building has been covered for hundreds of feet by terraces of steps broken here and there by beds of flowers. Inside the building is a collection of rare treasures in which every American citizen should take pride. Should you desire information as to how the government is carried on from Washington, these departmental displays will furnish it. Memorials of the great men of the nation and of the important historical phases and events are to be seen here; also representations of our fighting craft at sea and our soldiery on land.

The state buildings, most of which are located on the wooded ground known as the Plateau of States, attract many visitors.

These handsome buildings, with their picturesque surroundings, appear to constitute a select residential section in a magnificent city of wealth and culture. Many styles of architecture are in evidence, with the colonial perhaps predominating. So many of the state buildings show something of this popular architecture that one of the thorofares is named Colonial Avenue. Commonwealth Avenue is the fitting name of another. No matter what state one hails from the visitor finds somewhere in this part of the ground a house that seems like home to him, because it stands for his native state.

To the south is the Palace of Horticulture, and to the north the building devoted to Forestry, Fish and Game. To the west is the forty-acre tract on which the Philippine exhibit is made. It is interesting to study these people from the Philippine Islands, more than a thousand of whom are living on the tract, carry on their usual occupation.

Across the tracks of the Intramural Railway is another forty-acre tract, on which the American Indian is thoroughly exploited. One feature is a model Indian school.

The solid stone buildings in the Administration group belong to Washington University and are leased for World's Fair purposes. One of these is the Woman's Building, in which the Board of Lady Managers holds sway. Another is the Hall of Congresses, wherein hundreds of important conventions are held from time to time during the exposition period. Still another is devoted to ethnology and anthropology. Far to the west is the Physical Culture Building, and near by is the great Stadium, where the quadrennial Olympian games will be held.

East of the Administration group are most of the foreign government buildings.

The Pennsylvanian who goes to the trouble to hunt up the various exhibits under the control of the Keystone state will have occasion to be proud or ashamed, pleased or disgusted, owing to which particular exhibit or department he happens to be viewing.

The exterior of the Pennsylvania state building is beautiful. The design is so dissimilar to that adopted by other states that it attracts large numbers of visitors, but upon entering there is expression of disgust on the faces of many.

To the thoughtful Pennsylvanian the bare walls and floors, the uninviting interior, suggest *graft*, and the question is, who stole the money that should have purchased comforts.

The Liberty Bell is the great attraction in the Pennsylvania building, and but for this historic relic the sightseer might well entirely avoid that quarter.

The Pennsylvania display in the Agricultural building is entirely creditable. The various products of the state are shown in their best possible light. One of the attractive features in that department is the collection of Pennsylvania animals of economic value in relation to agriculture. These collections were secured and prepared by Prof. H. A. Surface, State Economic Zoologist, and reflect great credit.

Franklin Menges, of York, who has charge of the agricultural exhibit, takes great interest in his work.

The Pennsylvania exhibit in the Horticultural building was utterly disgusting. The first impulse of the writer was to rip from its fastenings the sign that designated the miserable display to be that of Pennsylvania's. The exhibit was wholly forsaken; no one could be found who was willing to acknowledge that they had any connection with the display of knotty, dried up, or rotten fruit.

In the building devoted to Mines and Metallurgy, the Pennsylvania exhibit is not only among the largest but it is probably the most important. The vast coal and iron fields are adequately represented. This department is under the direction of Prof. Louis E. Reeber.

The Pike is the polyglot thoroughfare of the world. All tongues, creeds and customs are the vogue along its homogeneous way. A galaxy of forty stupendous amusements extended a distance of one and one half miles,

[Continued at foot of next column.]

[Continued from Previous Column.]

from the entrance to the Plaza of St. Louis westward to Skinker Road, wheeling on a sharp angle at that point to continue in a direct line south, between the Palaces of Transportation and Machinery on the east and the foreign government plaza and the Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture on the west.

Mountain passes, 100 feet high overshadow a weather beaten Tyrolean Village with singing peasants in dresses, chimes sounding the hour from high towers, real mountain torrents from the Heights of Ortie and a tram car passes through some of the loveliest scenes in the Tyrolean Alps.

An Irish Village has accurate replicas of Carmac's Castle, the old House of Parliament at Dublin and St. Lawrence's Gate. Jaunting cars traverse Killarney region. Irish drama is played by Irish actors. There is a fine exhibition of Irish linens, laces and carpets. A famous Dublin band enlivens the scenes of life.

Under and Over the Sea is a trip in a submarine boat, sinking into real water to begin its voyage through the coral reefs of the Atlantic to Paris, where the bewildered passengers reembark on an airship from the pinnacle of the Eiffel Tower, returning over the ocean in the midst of a terrific storm and a beautiful dawn effect.

In the streets of Seville smartly gowned senoritas and gaudy Remmanys congest the Plaza de Torros at Madrid, the quaint market place of Trianon with its store-keepers offering their wares. The Gypsy Lane of Barcelona flutters with color. Spanish dances are given in the Theatre de loss Floros.

Hunting in the Ozarks entices the lover of sport to step out of the busy Pike into the famous mountain region of Missouri where his game is scared up from natural landscape of forest and underbrush. A real train dashes through the wilderness.

Hagenbeck's 400, Circus and Animal Paradise, offers a thrilling sensation of meeting man-eating beasts in a jungle of growing vegetation, without so much as a mosquito netting appearing to separate the spectator from danger. Giant tortoises carry little children, giant reptiles, talking birds at perfect liberty and a caged arena of trained wild animals are striking features.

Mysterious Asia is a mammoth representation of life in India, Burmah, Persia and Ceylon, with graceful architecture of the Far East. Devil dancers, the torture dance, snake charmers and the Nautch girl mingle with curious beasts of burden and impossible conveyances, the sacrificial feast, wedding processions and religious ceremonies.

Plastic art attains high perfection in the Moorish Palace where historic East Indian customs are illustrated. Massive tableaus portray events in the acquisition of the Louisiana domain, the Discovery of the Mississippi, the Burial of DeSoto, the transfer of Louisiana and the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Forty geisha entertain tea drinkers in Japan, with its ancient temples and crowded streets. Roosters with tails twenty-five feet long, carvers of images from a single rice bean, bits of the Imperial Gardens with growing flowers and stunted trees are not more curious than native boats on lagoons and native actors in a Japanese theatre.

A vision of two worlds is seen in Hereafter. One of your party must die to guide the living through the Shades of Hades depleted with startling reality by the most advanced forms of mechanism and electricity. The effect of vast distances is wonderful. A dream of the Groves of Daphne and the Celestial Dawn will not be forgotten.

Weaving of glass into tablecloth, fancy embroidery, napkins, handkerchiefs, neckties and dresses, all pliable

[Continued on Fourth Page, 2d Col.]

Broke His Arm.

Le Roy Stiffler, step-son of R. D. Killian, fell from a cherry tree and broke his arm near the wrist.

Good Hay Crop.

The hay has mostly been stored, and a fine crop it was. The greater part was secured without being exposed to rain, which will guarantee the crop to bring the best price in market and weigh well in the bales. The hay crop is becoming an important one in this section, and is counted one of the money crops.

I. O. O. F. Anniversary Services.

The Spring Mills Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 597, will hold anniversary services in the Methodist church, Spring Mills, Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. G. W. McIlnay, assisted by Rev. John A. Bright, of Topeka, Kansas. Rev. Bright is a past master of a Kansas Lodge.

The public is invited to attend this service.

A BLOODY SHIRT CAMPAIGN.

The Republican party at its National convention, with the encouragement of President Roosevelt, undoubtedly laid its plans for a sectional campaign based on the negro question, with all the misfortunes it may entail on the country, by a revival of the sectional and race issues that dominated American politics in the reconstruction period that followed the Civil War. This plank of the Republican platform lays down plainly the groundwork of another bloody shirt, sectional and negro campaign. After much preliminary consideration it was adopted by the convention by a unanimous vote, and has been accepted by the President and masterful politicians and leaders of the party.

Under this resolution, and in accord with its obvious intent and meaning, the Republican leaders can as easily overthrow the results of a presidential election in 1904 as they did that of Tilden in 1876. Defeated at the polls, they hope to hold the whip-hand by doctoring, falsifying and counting or rejecting the electoral votes of such States as they find it to their interest to revolutionize. This is precisely what happened in the presidential election and count of 1876-1877, which resulted in the triumph of the Great Fraud. By rejecting the honest and legal votes of Democratic States Tilden was robbed of his rightful term in the presidency and Hayes installed. Roosevelt is accounted a man desperate and unscrupulous enough to renew and enforce the usurpations of 1876, whether in Congress or elsewhere. He has the qualifications, and it is his boast or willingness to resort to the most desperate methods to enforce a partisan conspiracy of this character.

The Philadelphia Press, whose editor never fails to support Republican measures good or bad, and Republican candidates no matter of what degree of importance, has this to say of Judge Parker, the Democratic nominee for president:

He did a courageous deed in a courageous way, which reflects the highest honor on his integrity of character and decision of mind. His dispatch was at once bold and adroit. It was not dictatorial to the convention, but it was decisive of his own attitude. Let us frankly recognize that nothing could have happened better calculated to lift and exalt him above the nebulous atmosphere which had obscured him and fix an instant and universal impression of a strong, determined, self-centred man.

For our own part we rejoice that the candidate of the opposing party is shown to be of such stuff. It is best for the Republican party to have a foeman worthy of its steel. We should deceive ourselves if we did not recognize that Judge Parker's dramatic exhibition will inspirit his canvas in New York and give him fighting ground which he could not have gained without it.

Col. William Jennings Bryan will open his campaign for election to the United States Senate about the first of August. The entire Democratic organization in Nebraska is under his control and will aid him in his efforts to nominate and elect a Democratic Legislative ticket that, in the event the Democrats carry the State, will vote to send him to the Senate as Senator Deitrich's successor for the term beginning March 4 next.

At a conference of party leaders held in New York, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, was selected to be national Democratic Chairman.

The notification of the nomination of Judge Parker and Ex-Senator Davis for the offices of President and Vice President will probably take place at Esopus, New York, August 1.

Linden Hall.

Mrs. Anna M. Winsor and her maid, of Chattanooga, arrived here Friday to spend the summer with Mrs. Hess and other relatives. This was Mrs. Winsor's girlhood home and it is seven years since she was last here.

Thomas Coble will leave Thursday for Los Angeles, after spending several weeks with friends in this section.

Miss Annie Carper spent Sunday at her home in this place. Joe Brooks was also home over Sunday.

A. P. Wieland returned to his home at Nordmont Saturday, after having spent a few weeks with his mother, while recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Curtin Musser and children, of Altoona, are among the summer visitors at the home of J. H. Ross.

Howard Zeigler has had several very sick horses which are improving under the care of Dr. Fry.

Miss Wagner, of Mifflin, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Crissman, left for her home on Monday.

Miss Jennie David, of Chicago, is visiting F. E. Wieland's family.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cumings, of Colyer, are rejoicing over the arrival of a son.

Mrs. Rearick, widow of Peter Rearick, of Altoona, is visiting relatives in Penns Valley.

The Reporter is indebted to Senator Alexander E. Patton for a copy of Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1904.

Prof. J. A. Young, who last year was principal of Centre Hall High School, has been elected to a similar position at Kane.

Miss May Rhone, who holds an important position in the Dairy and Food Department, Harrisburg, was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Jacob Reed, of Aaronsburg, met with an unfortunate accident. While out in the yard she had a fall caused by an attack of dizziness, resulting in the fracture of an arm, thigh and breaking of a leg.

Messrs. H. G. Krape and Charles Heller, both of Rebersburg, were callers last week. Mr. Krape has a finely equipped electro plating plant and is doing much and satisfactory work. See his adv. in another column.

A vivid flash of lightning and a sharp peal of thunder, Friday afternoon, caused the teams of Harry Dinges and John Snyder east of town to run away. Both teams were hitched to wagons partially loaded with hay.

Begin to study the needs of your soil to grow a wheat crop. D. W. Bradford, who for the past ten years has been selling the best grades of phosphate, will, for the asking, aid you in the solution of the problem by giving you a circular.

The design for the Curtin Monument and Soldier's Memorial was accepted by the committee and work will be commenced next Spring. It is expected it will be dedicated the following September. The Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston have the contract and it will cost $53,000.

In addition to entertaining fiction for leisure hours, the August Delineator contains something for each of the practical needs of woman. In dress, the latest styles are depicted, with the aid of handsome colored plates and drawings in black and white, and the movements in fashions described.

Sheriff H. S. Taylor was in town Friday between trains. While here he stated that the Democratic headquarters would be opened about the first of August, and that the location would be in the Garman building. Under the leadership of Chairman Taylor Centre county will again be counted in the Democratic column.

The Reporter was pleased to have a call from Jacob. Walker, who since last spring lives west of town on the Glace farm which he purchased at that time. Mr. Walker is entirely satisfied with his new home and surroundings. He is a farmer of experience, and keeps good stock; raises and takes special pride in having first-class horses.

Porter Odenkirk and son John, of Burnham, were in town from Saturday to Tuesday, this being their first visit here for about a year. Mr. Odenkirk has permanent employment at Burnham, and is getting along splendidly. Mrs. Odenkirk, who had not been in the best of health for some time, is reported by her husband as gaining strength.

The following items are taken from the Mifflinburg Telegraph: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Myers are visiting friends in Coburn and other points in Centre county.—Mrs. Wm. F. Romig spent a few days latter part of last week with relatives in Coburn and other points in Centre county.—Miss Mary Beckenbaugh spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives and friends in Coburn.

Messrs. F. E. Wieland, of Linden Hall, and Alfred P. Wieland, of Nordmont, were in town Thursday of last week. The latter is just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, as was mentioned in last week's issue. While in town he met many of his former associates to whom he repeatedly expressed gratification over the many improvements everywhere visible. He is now engaged as a general merchant and manufacturer of flour and mill feeds.

J. B. Harper, of Potters Mills, was in town Monday and called to advance the figures on his Reporter label. Mr. Harper served in the war of the rebellion for three years and nine months, having enlisted in the First Delaware Regiment, Company I, at New Castle, Delaware. His regiment participated in many battles, and it may safely be presumed that Mr. Harper was in the front ranks. He, however, has great respect for the latter day soldier, and thinks the Japanese are doing very effective work.

RUSSIANS BOLD STROKE

The Searching of Neutral Ships on Red Sea.

HAVE NO FEAR OF COMPLICATIONS.

Diplomats in St. Petersburg Anxious to Learn the Views of Their Government on the Passage of Russian Ships Through the Dardanelles as Merchantmen and Their Conversion Into Warships—Both Armies in Touch.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The news that the Russian Volunteer steamships Smolensk and St. Petersburg, now cruising in the Red Sea, are stopping ships of neutral nations and searching the for cantrabands of war is causing the liveliest interest in all circles. Russia has evidently weighed the question, believes herself to be within her rights, and neither fears nor anticipates international complications. Indeed, some of the powers may have been sounded by Russia on the subject. Nevertheless, foreign opinion is awaited eagerly, and more or less criticism is expected.

Members of the diplomatic corps are keenly anxious to ascertain the views their governments will take of the passage through the Dardanelles of these vessels of the volunteer fleets as merchantmen and their subsequent conversion into ships of war. The general view in diplomatic circls, even where sentiment is not particularly friendly to Russia, is that while the passage of the Dardenelles might be considered a piece of sharp practice on the part of Russia, it is an accomplished fact, and the powers will not regard it as a violation of the Treaty of Paris, but will guard against its repetition. The diplomats think that some of the powers might insist that henceforth all volunteer vessels shall be considered as warships within the meaning of the treaty.

One of the most interesting questions in this connection, the diplomats believe, will arise out of Russia's declaration that coal is contraband of war. With prize crews on board the captured ships could be sent to Russian Baltic ports, but if short of coal they could not put in at neutral ports to replenish their bunkers. This same question may embarrass Russia when the Baltic squadron sails for the Far East.

In view of the protest made by Germany in the case of the stoppage of the steamer Bundesrath (seized in Delagoa Bay December 29, 1899) during the South African war, as the result of which Great Britain had to pay damages, much curiosity exists as to what Germany will do in the case of confiscation by the Smolensk of the mail sacks on board the North German Lloyd steamer Prince Heinrich, especially as large portions of the mail seized was undoubtedly of a commercial character.

Some British Protests.

London, (By Cable).—Almost without exception the newspapers, in editorials or otherwise, comment upon the Russian volunteer fleet steamers passing the Dardanelles, and the government is urged to take action, especially for the protection of British commerce in the Red Sea and neighboring waters.

The Daily Telegraph, concluding an outspoken protest written with traces of government inspiration, says:

"There is a limit to complaisance when neutral commerce under the British flag is molested in a way to which we have been for a century and a half unused."

Special dispatches from Berlin echo the feeling of irritation that exists in London.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent, cabling under date of July 17, says the Jiji Shimpo, in an editorial, expresses the hope that Great Britain will see that Turkey lends Russia no assistance by allowing steamers of the volunteer fleet to pass the Dardanelles.

The Jiji Shimpo declares that Great Britain is bound under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to prevent such assistance being given.

Hurled to the Ground.

Cleveland, O., (Special).—Two hundred persons were hurled to the ground by the collapse of a stand at Brighton Park, a suburb of this city. A ball game between amateur clubs was in progress and the stand was crowded when, without warning, the entire crowd was thrown to the ground in a heap. Other spectators and the ballplayers set to work extricating the people from the wreckage, while calls were sent out for ambulances. When all were finally extricated it was found that ten persons had sustained broken arms or legs, while a number of others were otherwise bruised and cut.

Half Million Attended.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—Despite the rain of the earlier part of last week and the excessive warm weather that followed it the attendance at the world's fair for the last seven days was more than half a million persons. There was not a single special day to bring the attendance up and the result is quite satisfactory to the world's fair management. Following are the recorded admissions for the week: Monday, 74,543; Tuesday, 87,476; Wednesday, 87,175; Thursday, 82,794; Friday, 76,859; Saturday, 91,522; total, 500,359.

Met Death in Lake George.

Glens Falls, N. Y., (Special).—Miss Josephine Friedler, 20 years old, of Orange, N. J., was drowned while bathing at Hague, on Lake George. She and her maid, Anna Harrington, waded out to where the water grew suddenly deep and both disappeared. A man dove and brought up the maid and she was finally restored to consciousness. Miss Friedler's body was not recovered for several hours

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Property worth $400,000, on the water-front of Duluth, Minn., was destroyed by fire, and a cook named George Smith was drowned in his attempt to escape from a tug as the flames swept over it.

Judge Bradford, in the United States Court, in Trenton, N. J., granted a preliminary injunction restraining the proposed distribution of stock by the Northern Securities Company.

A freight train ran down a handcar near Emporia, Kan. One young man was killed and his three companions, including two young ladies, were seriously injured.

Osceola Kyle, of Alabama, took the oath of office in Washington as a judge in the canal zone in Panama, and will sail from New York next week.

William E. Sugden, for 21 years president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, died in Hartford, Ct., aged 83 years.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association has brought charges of discrimination against 31 railroads.

The World's Fair has made the first payment of $500,000 on the government loan of $4,600,000.

Having secured a decree of divorce, Mrs. Ella Swoboda, of Chicago, committed suicide.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of Mayor Samuel M. Jones, in Toledo.

The minority members of the Cuban Congress refuse to meet for the purpose of passing a bill covering the proportionate distribution of the proceeds of the $35,000,000 loan for the payment of veterans or to authorize an additional loan because the adjudication of soldiers' claims is not likely to be completed until November, when it is supposed that another session of Congress will begin.

The beef packers in Chicago rejected the proposition of the union that all strikers be taken back pending arbitration, and proposed instead to retain all help employed since the strike began. The various packing houses in the West have resumed slaughtering.

President Roosevelt will receive a committee of the United Mineworkers of Pennsylvania at Sagamore Hill regarding the Colorado labor trouble petition.

George Wilson, believed to be one of the men who held up the Northern Pacific train near Bearmouth, Mont., was arrested in Spokane, Wash.

An eastbound passenger train on the Rock Island Railroad was wrecked four miles west of Havana, Ark., and 21 persons injured.

Mrs. Louise Bruseke, of Washington, committed suicide on her husband's grave, in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

A conspiracy among the employes of the admission department at the World's Fair is said to have been unearthed.

Horace S. Ferree, the defaulting postmaster at Jennings, La., was brought back from Montreal to New Orleans.

French Day at the World's Fair was observed by the unveiling of an allegorical statue of the French Republic.

A block of 10-room houses at Salisbury, Pa., owned by the Merchants' Coal Company, was burned.

The judgement for $75,000 awarded by a New York jury to Eleanor Anderson in her suit against James N. Abeel for alleged breach of promise was vacated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which finds that the service of summons and complaint in the case was defective.

Because of discrimination against their race by the World's Fair directors the National Association of Colored Women refused to hold its sessions on the World's Fair grounds.

William P. Scott, candidate for president of the United States on the National Liberty ticket, was arrested in East St. Louis on account of an unpaid fine.

All the union iron and steel plants in the Pittsburg district have signed the new wage scale of the Amalgamated Association.

John W. Parker, aged 18 years, committed suicide in St. Louis while in a mood of melancholy.

New York customs inspectors seized valuable articles in the possession of the officers of the steamship Shimosa.

The Standard Oil Company announces a cut in crude petroleum.

Memphis, Tenn., is making a campaign against gambling.

Because he was discharged August Geber tried to exterminate the family of his employer, at San Francisco.

Foreign.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman announces that he will ask Premier Balfour to set a day for debate in the House of Commons on a vote of censure of the government in view of the prominent part taken by leading members of the Cabinet in proceedings of the Liberal-Unionist Council, during which a resolution was passed approving the fiscal policy of Joseph Chamberlain.

George A. Church, of Rhode Island, astonished the French claimants to the estate of M. Poulet, valued at $260,000, by fully establishing his identity as the heir named by Poulet in his will.

The White Star Line steamer Germanic will be transferred to the Dominion Line, renamed the Ottawa and be placed on the Montreal-Liverpool service.

President Loubet, of France, will confer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Secretary Hay.

Mohammed El Torres, foreign minister, released the Anghera Tribesmen who have been held prisoners at Tangier and Tetuan. The Anghera tribe is pleased with his action, which minimizes the danger of the kidnapping of Europeans.

Count de la Vaulx, aeronaut, while attempting a flight in his dirigible balloon over the Mediterranean, fell into the sea, but was rescued.

The engagement was announced of Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, to Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay, formerly of the Life Guards.

TERRIRLE TRAGEDY

Grain Man Kills Wife, Daughter and Himself.

TEMPORARY FIT OF INSANITY.

Business Troubles Believed to Have Affected His Mind, Though His Partner Says, That So Far as He Knows, There Was No Serious Embarrassment—Had Spent the Evening at a Neighbor's.

Buffalo, N. Y., (Special)).—One of the most shocking tragedies that ever occurred in this city came to light when the dead bodies of Edgar T. Washburn, a member of the grain firm of Heathfield & Washburn, on the board of trade, Washburn's wife and his young daughter Gladys, 15 years old, were found in a bedroom of their home at 83 Putman street, this city.

Mr. Washburn had shot and killed his wife and daughter and then turned the weapon upon his own head and killed himself.

It is believed that the deed was committed while Mr. Washburn was suffering from a temporary fit of insanity. He had written a letter to relatives recently saying he was having trouble in business. As far as is known the members of the family had not had any trouble among themselves.

A letter written by Washburn to J. G. Heathfield, his business partner was received at the latter's house during the day. In this letter, which was very long, one could read the intent to commit suicide, but no reference was made to his wife or daughter.

The letter made numerous references to things going wrong in different business affairs, but Mr. Heathfield said he had been unable as yet to look into the matters referred to. That while some of their business deals had not been successful, yet on the whole their business had been profitable.

The tragedy was discovered by a relative who called at the Washburn house shortly before noon. When the police arrived they found Mrs. Washburn and her daughter lying dead, side by side, in bed, and Washburn was dead on the floor at the foot of the bed. Evidently Washburn shot the girl first as she lay in bed. When Mrs. Washburn, aroused by the shot, partly raised herself in the bed Washburn fired a second shot, the bullet entering the woman's left temple and causing instant death. Washburn then picked up the mirror and taking aim shot himself in the right temple.

TO PRISON FOR FORTY-NINE YEARS.

Mrs. Biddle's Assailants Get Full Sentence on Each Charge.

Mount Holly, N. J., (Special).—Aaron Timbers, Jonas Sims and William Austin, the three colored men who confessed to assaulting and robbing Mrs. Elsie Biddle, of Burlington, were sentenced to forty-nine years each in the state prison by Judge Gaskill.

The three men arrived here at 1.15 P. M. under guard of Company A, New Jersey National Guard, which met them at Camden. The prisoners were handcuffed to three deputy sheriffs and were marched to the courthouse, followed by several hundred persons. Only a few were admitted to the courtroom. Judge Gaskill was in waiting, and after the indictments had been read the three men pleaded guilty. The Judge then pronounced sentence of forty-nine years each, the extreme penalty for the crimes.

The sentence was divided as follows: Assault, 15 years; robbery, 15 years; assaulting officers, 12 years; breaking and entering a dwelling, 7 years. The men were immediately taken to a train under heavy escort of the guardsmen and hurried to the state prison at Trenton.

The General Slocum's Victims.

New York, (Special).—The total dead in the destruction of the excursion steamer General Slocum, on June 15, is given as 958 in the final report persented to Police Commissioner McAdoo by the inspectors in charge of the investigation by the police department. Only 897 of the dead were identified, 62 were reported missing and 61 unidentified, while 180 were injured and only 235 out of nearly 1,400 on the steamer escaped uninjured. Assuming that the unidentified dead are among the missing all but one person has been thus accounted for.

Mrs. Parnell's Plight.

London, (By Cable).—The financial and other difficulties of Mrs. Parnell, widow of Charles Stewart Parnell, have cropped up again in the Brighton Bankruptcy Court, where at a meeting of the creditors the testimony of a doctor was given, showing that she is so seriously ill that she never again will be able to attend court. The case, therefore, was adjourned sine die.

Michigan Town Burned.

Ironwood, Mich., (Special).—The village of Kimball, including the Kimball and Clark Mill and a large stock of lumber, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated to be $75,000. Nearly every building in the village was consumed.

Ran Down a Handcar.

Emporia, Kan., (Special).—A freight train ran down a handcar on which four young persons were returning from the country. John Owens was killed and Arthur Denham, Mae and Pearl Miller were fatally hurt. The freight train, after striking the handcar, passed on without stopping, and Owens' body and the injured were not found until two hours later. Owens and Denham were roundhouse employes.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Expansion of Our Commerce.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 is the largest in its history; the exports of manufacturers are larger than in any preceding year, and the exports of domestic products exceed those of any other country.

This is the substance, in a single sentence, of the record of the year's commerce just announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It shows, taking up the figures in detail, that the total exports during the year ended June 30, 1904, are $1,460,829,539, against $1,420,141,679 in the fiscal year 1903, an increase of $40,687,860; that the imports for the year are $990,745,084, against $1,025,719,237 in 1903, a decrease of $34,974,153, and that the excess of exports over imports is $470,084,455, against $394,422,442 in 1903, an increase of $75,662,013 in the excess of exports over imports.

Comparing the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports are larger than in any proceding year except 1901; that the imports are greater than in any preceding year except 1903, and that the total commerce—the imports and exports combined—in 1904 is greater than that of any preceding year.

The total commerce of the year amounts to $2,451,574,623, against $2,445,860,916 in 1903 and $2,310,937,156 in 1901, the year in which imports and exports, respectively, made higher records than those of 1904. Thus, while neither imports nor exports for 1904 reach the high record of a single earlier year the total of imports and exports combined in 1904 exceeds the total commerce of any earlier year.

Not Allowed Citizenship.

Japanese and Chinese women marrying American men do not become American citizens. Such is the dictum of Secretary Hay just made public through correspondence between the Secretary of State and United States Minister Conger, at Peking, China.

According to Secretary Hay's interpretation of the statues only white women marrying United States citizens acquire the citizenship of their husbands. This is of especial importance at this time, when so many American soldiers and other citizens of the United States are marrying native women in the Far East. All children born of such unions, however, acquire the citizenship of their fathers at birth. Consequently children of Chinese blood, if born of American fathers, may enter the United States.

Secretary Hay was called upon to interpret the statute by cases in Hankow where American men married Japanese and Chinese wives. In replying to questions from Mr. Conger, Secretary Hay replied:

"As we construe this act, it confers the privilege of citizenship upon women married to citizens of the United States if they are of the class of persons for whose naturalization acts of Congress provide. The previous naturalization act existing at the time only required that persons applying far its benefits shall be a 'free white person.'"

Want Postoffice Restored.

Another chapter was added to the long controversy over the Las Vegas (New Mexico) postoffice, when mandamus proceedings were instituted in the District Supreme Court to Compel the Postmaster-General to re-establish the former postoffice in Las Vegas.

The petitioners are Margarito Romero, Mayor; Jesus M. Tafoya, Recorder, and Ignace Isquibel, Martin Delgado, Felipe Delgado and Bowman M. Williams, trustees, and Elmer E. Veeder and John D. W. Veeder, residents of the town of Las Vegas. It is alleged that in violation of the law the postoffice at the town of Las Vegas March 31, was abolished and discontinued and consolidated with the postoffice in town of East Las Vegas, now called the City of Las Vegas.

Increased Postal Receipts.

The gross postal receipts for the 50 largest postoffices in the United States for last months as compared with June, 1903, were $5,467,498, an increase of more than 6 per cent. The highest increase was 21 per cent. at Peoria. Decreases were reported by Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Columbus, Worcester and St. Joseph. New York's receipts increased almost 6 per cent.; Chicago increased over 8 per cent. The receipts at St. Louis, where the Exposition has swelled the postal business, increased 17 per cent.

Slaughter Is Now On.

O. E. Cook, who found the Guatemalan boll-weevil-eating ants, has wired the Department of Agriculture from Texas that the new ants are destroying cotton boll worms and are attacking similar injurious insects with even greater avidity than they do the boll weevils.

Another important fact is that the ants do not injure at all the ladybird larvae, which are beneficial insects. Mr. Cook reports that the agricultural value of the ants now depends chiefly upon acclimatization and rapidity of propagation. These questions are being investigated.

Production of Minerals.

The United States Geological Survey sends out the following statement, subject to revision, of the value of the production of the following minerals and other substances in the calendar year 1903:

Pig iron, $344,350,000; iron ores, $66,356,001; salt, $5,150,196; phosphate rock, $2,986,824; coke, $66,459,623; bituminous coal, $351,094,209; anthracite coal, $152,036,448.

PAUL KRUGER DEAD

Career of the Great Leader of the Boers is Ended.

WAS SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

The Peasant Boy Who by His Shrewdness Won His Way to Be President of the Transvaal Republic—His Devotion to His Country and His Service to It—Proved a Great Stumbling-block to British Designs.

Clarens, Switzerland, (By Cable).—Paul Kruger, former President of the Transvaal Republic, died here at 3 o'clock A. M. from pneumonia and supervening heart weakness. Mr. Kruger lost consciousness Monday. His daughter and son-in-law were with him at the time of his death. He had been out only once since his arrival, at the beginning of last month. The post-mortem examination showed that Mr. Kruger died of senile pneumonia, caused by sclerosis of the arteries, which made rapid progress during the last few weeks. The ex-President's state of health was kept a secret.

The ex-President's body was embalmed and in the afternoon was placed in a vault pending funeral arrangements. Application will be made to the British Government for authority to transport the body to the Transvaal. In the meantime it will be temporarily interred here.

On several occasions Mr. Kruger had expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife in his own country.

Pathetic Figure At Mentone.

Paris, (By Cable).—The death of the ex-President of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, at Clarens, Switzerland, aroused wide-spread regret here, owing to French sympathy for the Boer cause and personal admiration for the ex-President.

When he recently left Mentone his health was gradually failing through old age, constitutional disorder and throat troubles, which threatened to extend to the lungs. However, his personal physician, Dr. Heymann, did not apprehend a speedy crises, and Mr. Kruger himself resisted the idea that his physical powers were failing.

Mourning In Transvaal.

Pretoria, (By Cable).—The announcement of Mr. Kruger's death called forth general expressions of regret, especially because the ex-President died among foreigners.

The flags on all the Government buildings are at half mast.

Mr. Kruger will be buried beside former Presidents of the Transvaal unless his will has provided otherwise.

Meforial services will be held in all the Dutch churches.

Memorial services will be held in all the Boers shall wear mourning until after the funeral which, it is expected, will be attended by representatives of every district of the Transvaal.

Kruger's Life in Outline.

Born October 10, 1825, at Colesburg, Cape Colony, of German parents.

In 1836 was with his parents in the great "trek" northward from Cape Colony to found the new Dutch Republic. In the same year he killed his first lion.

In 1838 he was fighting, with his father, against the negroes.

He became a leader among the Boers early in life and at the age of 17 was made a magistrate.

Taking part in the conflicts among the Boers themselves he became noted for his great strength and prowess.

In 1860 he headed the movement against President Schoeman.

In 1863 he was chosen commandant-general of the republic. He put down civil strife and defeated negro tribes.

As vice-president under President Burger's administration Kruger in 1877 led the protest against annexation to Cape Colony.

In 1880 he was chosen vice-president of the reorganized republic, and was prominent in the war that followed, in which the Boers won back their independence under a British suzereignty.

In 1883 Kruger was elected president of the Transvaal over General Joubert, being re-elected in 1888, 1893 and 1898.

Kruger became practically dictator, so great was his influence over his countrymen, and stoutly opposed British Aggression.

In 1895, when the Jameson raid occurred, Kruger turned over Dr. Jameson to the British for punishment, but for four years thereafter he was busy preparing for war with Great Britain and placed the Transvaal in a splendid condition for defense.

In 1899 war was declared against Great Britain.

On June 5, 1900, Pretoria fell, and Kruger fled to Portuguese territory, and on October 19 sailed for Europe.

In 1901 took up his residence in Holland.

On July 21, 1901, the second wife of Kruger died in Pretoria.

In October, 1902, published a volume of memoirs bitterly assailing Cecil Rhodes and other Englishmen of South Africa.

For several years past Kruger had lived at Mentone, France, where he went for his health.

Died July 14, 1904.

Shot Army Sergeant Dead.

Plattsburg, N. Y., (Special).—William Syphert, a private in the Fifth Infantry, shot and killed Sergeant Samuel Philpot, also of the Fifth Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg. There had been bad feeling between the men because of the alleged attention Philpot had been paying to Syphert's wife. Syphert's home is in Fort Monroe, Va., and Philpot enlisted from a small town in Fairfax county, Virginia.

WOUND UPON LOOMIS' HEAD.

The American Must Have Met With Foul Play.

London, July 17.—Reports to both the Press Associations and the Central News assert that a further examination of the body of F. Kent Loomis, which was found yesterday at Warrent Point, some 15 miles from Plymouth, has given rise to grave suspicions on the part of local officials that Mr. Loomis met with foul play.

The wound behind the right ear is described as being circular, large and clean, and it is thought that it was inflicted before death. It is surmised that Mr. Loomis' body fell into the water near the Eddystone Lighthouse.

Joseph G. Stephens, American consul at Plymouth, in response to a telegram sent by the Associate Press tonight asking him if the local reports of foul play had any basis, or if he had any ground for suspicion regarding the death of Mr. Loomis, replied:

"I regret I cannot make any statements prior to the inquest, which will be held tomorrow. The wound on the head back of the right ear is the size of a half-dollar. The body is fairly preserved, especially about the top and back of the head, considering the time it has been in the water."

A GREAT STRIKE BEGINS.

Packing-House Conflict Threatens to Involve 90,000—Famine Prices Likely.

Chicago, (Special).—Businees interests aggregating $100,000,000 were practically tied up Tuesday at the Union Stock Yards, when the first step was taken in a strike which threatens to throw 90,000 persons out of employment and take away the opportunity of making a livelihood from many more who are dependent upon the operations of the big meat plants.

When the noon whistles blew 20,000 men in the local yards responded to the order of President Michael Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union, and a strike, which promises to be one of the bitterest in the country, was on.

St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, East St. Louis, Sioux City and St. Paul, the other important meat centers of West, fell into line, and the yards in those cities were palsied.

One hundred and fifty commission houses are out of business. They have telegraphed their patrons far and wide to cease shipments. Many animals may have to be shipped back to the farms, to save them.

Inquiries at packing houses reveal that the supply of dressed meats on hand is sufficient to last only a few days. After that famine and fancy prices are likely to come. Already high, through manipulation of the beef combine, prices to the consumer promises to reach a point that is prohibitive save to the few who look upon luxuries as necessities.

TEXAS BRONCHOS FOR JAPS.

Report That 100,000 Ponies Are to Be Bought By Japan.

New Orleans, (Special).—Creole ponies from the praries of Southwest Louisiana and bronchos from the plains of Texas may be fighting the battles of Japan within two months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Takahira, of Japan, with a view to securing 100,000 head of horses af the type now used by the Japanese cavalry.

The Creole ponies and Texas bronchos, with wonderful staying qualities, easily fed and kept, are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese sabermen, and it is understood that negotiations have been opened with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific Railroad for a large amount of stock cars, so that everything may be in readiness to rush the ponies to San Francisco, thence by ship direct to Korea.

Conducted Strike Illegally.

Victoria, B. C., (Special).—The jury in the case of the Center Star Mining Company, Limited, vs. the Rossland branch of the Western Federation of Miners awarded $12,500 damages to the company on the ground that the federation had usel illegal means in conducting the strike and had wrought detriment to the company's business to the amount granted as damages. This is the first case of the kind tried in this province. It is probable that the federation will make an appeal.

Mormons Make a Stand.

Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special).—President Benjamin E. Richards, of the Southern States Mission of the Mormon Church, purchased substantial buildings in this city for the permanent establishment of headquarters for the Mormon Church in the South. All the Southern States will be in his jurisdiction and missionaries will be sent out from here. These headquarters are moved here from Atlanta.

Bi; Robbery in Santiago.

Santiago, Cuba, (Special).—When Cashier Tejada went to his office here he found the Custom House safe open and $68,000 missing. The safe was uninjured. The robbery apparently was the work of an expert in safe-lock combinations.

FINANCIAL.

Rock Island's net earnings in April decreased $610,156.

Western floods made wheat jump a cent a bushel over night. Later it fell again when the sun came out in Kansas.

New York banks gained during the week by the chief movement of currency $9,859,800.

Union Pacific, which only pays four per cent. dividends, now sells as high as Missouri Pacific, which pays five.

FARM AND GARDEN

INEXPLICABLE DISEASES.

All through the country, those who keep poultry are troubled now and then by the death of birds, for which there seems to be no explanation. A case differing from those usually seen came to my notice last week. A two-year-old male was brought to an expert for examination. The bird was moping about, "off his feed," with comb shrunken and appearing choked, much as a victim of canker in the windpipe would seem.

No canker or other sign of roup appeared, and, as the crop was much distended with it as to appear almost eaten for two days, I could get no nearer than "indigestion" to the cause of the sickness. As it did not improve, next day the bird was killed and dissected. From his mouth to the entrance to the gizzard he was full of barley, the stomach being so distended with it as to appear almost like a second crop. In health the stomach is only a rounded expansion of the tube from crop to gizzard, and it is lined with a whitish membrane thickly covered with little points like pimples. In this case, the pimply surface was lacking, the flabby stomach lining being very sticky with mucus. One might jump at the conclusion that the barley was the cause of the difficulty, but one can hardly think this at all proved. It would rather seem that there was either a weakened digestive apparatus or a lack of grit. Some birds will not eat grit when it lies before them. These will not long remain in health. No bird lacking a good digestion is worth keeping around the place. To learn this is to take a good step toward profitable poultry keeping.

THE CUCUMBER HILLS.

The cucumber bed should be spaded deeply during the fall or winter, or in the early spring at the latest, at which time the fertilizer is thoroughly mixed in the soil. Commercial fertilizer, or a fine barn manure should be used. As cucumbers are a favorite harbor for bugs, the commercial fertilizer is preferred. Round up the hills several days before they are planted to the seed, that they may get warmed and mellowed by the sunshine. Sow the seed in a crescent shaped or circular row in the hill, putting them but an inch beneath the surface and patting the hill down well with the back of the spade. At each end of the bed drive strong stakes and nail a cross piece. This is for laying boards over the bed of cucumber hills to shade the vines from the hot rays of the afternoon sun, after the young cucumbers appear. Many people wonder why some cucumbers are so bitter. It is the sun, and if they are properly shaded they will always be found sweet and tender. The cucumbers should be picked and laid away in the cellar as fast as they grow large enough. The best time to plant is early in April or May at latest. We have planted them in March. Early White Spine is the best variety for table use. To have cucumbers late in the summer, plant a few hills in loamy moist ground of the Extra Long White Spine. Bugs of all colors and kinds are almost sure to appear. A week solution of aris green makes a good spray for ridding the vines of insects, as does a soap solution.—Dennis H. Stovall. ftw uuo-sww

Dennis H. Stovall, in the Epitomist.

HORSE COLIC AND ITS CURE

One of the most fruitful causes of colic is the too common habit of allowing horses to partake of large draughts of water immediately after finishing a feed of oats. There is no surer way of generating an attack of colic than this, the reason being that when a large quantity of water is thus imbibed it has the effect of carrying with it out of the stomach and into the intestines some of the freshly eaten grain. This grain, being still in a raw and undigested condition, its effect when it reaches the intestines is to give rise to irritation and inflammation, which are the immediate cause of the colic. In dealing with cases of this kind the most obvious course to adopt is to take precautions to prevent the animals from drinking large quantities of water under the circumstances just referred to. When an animal falls a victim to an attack of colic the best thing to do is to administer a dose consisting of one ounce of laudanum and two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, along with half a pint of whiskey in some hot water. Very often simple cases of colic yield to the administration of a couple of ounces of cooking soda, diluted with water, and given as soon as the first symptoms of the attacks are noticed. Should the administration of this cooking soda fail to give the desired relief, no time should be lost in following it up with the laudanum and spirits of nitre already suggested.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

The flower element in gardening has made people in a measure overlook the fact that there is no fundamental difference between the laws which govern in producing the best in both farming and gardening.

The soil has to be right, or be made right, in starting, and then cultivated properly, or the outcome, no matter where the placing, will be unsatisfactory.

And then different kinds of plants require different kinds of soils for the best results.

Many are the interesting details belonging to this view, which detail the progressive farmer of today is required to study.

And then there is the electric railroad, which is fast working a mighty change for farmers all over the civilized world. Many who a few years ago were away out in the country, and incapable of influencing the supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables for the great cities, are now placed so that they can at once and readily become a powerful influence in all this sort of business.

As a consequence, gardening will more and more figure as a feature in farming, and the farmer's condition and home surroundings must inevitably be improved thereby.

PREVENTION OF GAPES.

If there is one disease more than another that discourages the poultry men it is gapes, which appears in the young chicks. We are quite familiar with the theory that angleworms are death to young chicks, but, as a matter of fact, it is not the worms that make the trouble, but the bacteria in them, which they absorb from the soil, that is infected. Most of the trouble with gapes comes after the chicks have gone on to the ground around the coops where chicks have been for several years. The most effective way of getting rid of the trouble where it is likely to occur out of doors is to purify the soil, and this is probably better done with lime than with anything else. As early in the spring as possible spread slaked lime over the place where the chicks are to run, an inch deep, and after the ground is thoroughly dried out scrape off this lime and with it a least an inch of the soil, and remove to some place far from the chicks. Then sprinkle a light coat of lime over the soil and rake in lightly. If the work is well done there is no likely to be any trouble. Sometime chicks contract gapes in the poultry house, and the remedy for this is to keep the floors clean. If they are on soil, treat them as suggested for the plot out of doors; if board floors are used, cover them an inch or two deep with sand and clean this out frequently, putting in clean, dry sand.

EDUCATING CONSUMERS.

Recently a neighbor of the writer asked for some advice regarding the selection of varieties of berries for a nearby market, and objected to the advice given because he, the grower, did not fancy the varieties named. On the other hand, the writer knew that the majority of the sorts recommended would give the grower just the kind of berry his market wanted, the kinds that had brought the best prices each year for a number of years. The consuming public in large towns and cities is much better posted on soil products than we growers give it credit for being, so it will not do to attempt to force our individual preferences upon it.

If one's soil will grow a fruit profitably then the thing to do is to get the variety of that fruit best suited to the market demands. This applies to anything, eggs for example. If the market pays a much higher price for white eggs than for brown ones we must either raise the hens to lay white eggs or find a market where the brown eggs are preferred.

NOTES ABOUT HORSES.

Gentle and kind treatment when handling the colt makes the horse valuable in disposition.

In training the walking gait is the most valuable to consider, especially so for farm and road horses.

Generally it is poor economy to invest in good horse blood unless willing to follow up the investment with good care.

Have a good fitting collar and harness; keep them and the horses clean and under average conditions the shoulders will keep well.

All concentrated food should be mixed with cut hay, being first moistened so that the feed will adhere to it.

One of the best rations for work horses is corn, oats and flaxseed ground together, the corn and oats in equal parts, and to 19 parts of this add 1 of linseed meal.

A BEE HINT.

The old queen bee comes out with the first swarm, thus leaving the parent stock queenless eight days, a which time the first young queens emerge from the cells and may lead out swarms daily for three or four days. The first swarm is always the cream of the colony, and from these is secured the greatest amount of honey, and they should be well cared for.

For several years the chief cook at one of the leading hotels in intellectual Boston received as much salary as the president of Harvard University.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SLUMS.

REMARKABLE STORY ABOUT A GANG OF LONDON THIEVES.

Hero Born in a Workhouse Is Finally Adopted by a Benefactor—Made Sole Heir to Fortune—Full Confession of a Plotter Ends Mystery.

The New York Globe reprints the following "special to the Globe" under the date line "London, June 22, 1838:"

Through a sensational slum murder and the revelation by it of a gang of thieves and cut-throats, Scotland Yard has unearthed a most interesting romance and incidently restored to his fortune a young boy, who, despite his few years, has gone through more than ordinarily comes to men in the full course of their lives. A quarter of a century ago society was greatly interested in the marriage of the late Edwin Leeford, then a young man in his teens, with a lady of high position several years his senior. The marriage, which had as its issue one son, did not turn out happily, and in a few years Mrs. Leeford, taking her son, went to the continent to live.

Some time later intimate friends of the family were greatly troubled over reports of a liason between Mr. Leeford and an estimable young woman, the daughter of a retired officer. Then a relative died, leaving Mr. Leeford his fortune. Mr. Leeford went to Rome to settle the estate and died while there, without leaving, so far as then known, a will. The whereabouts of the unfortunate young woman became a mystery, for she left her father's roof and was supposed to have made away with herself. Now, however, it is known that she died in a county workhouse after having given birth to a son, who has come to be the hero of this latest causes celebde, and is to enjoy what is left of his half of the estate left by his unfortunate father, whose will, it turns out, was destroyed shortly after his death by his wife.

Last week, it will be remembered, Spitalfields was greatly excited by the murder of a notorious woman named Sikes. The murderer was her lover, known as "Bill," who a few days later, was killed while attempting to elude pursuit. The crime was a direct outcome of the romance to which reference has been made.

According to the police, the boy when he left the workhouse fell into the hands of a gang of thieves which has existed for several years in the east end, under the leadership of one Fagin. Their efforts to make a thief out of him failed, but it ultimately put him in the way of coming into his own. He was arrested on a charge of pocket picking preferred by Mr. Brownlow, a gentleman of means, and discharged for lack of sufficient evidence. Mr. Brownlow became interested in the boy and took him home, but a few days later members of the gang, the murdered woman and her brother kidnapped him for fear that he would tell what he knew to the police. Later he was taken by the murderer and another thief to help them in robbing the house of Mrs. Maylie and in the melee that followed the boy was badly hurt. Again he fell into the hands of the police, but this time Mrs. Maylie came to his rescue and provided him with a home.

In the meantime, it seems, his half-brother, Edward Leeford, had become cognizant of his existence, and conscious of the fact that the boy was heir to half his father's property, undertook to destroy all proof of his identity. Leeford is a bad character, and, under the name of "Monks," has consorted with thieves more or less, including Fagin. He decided, therefore, to have Fagin get hold of the boy and keep him, for he himself had secured and destroyed some little memorandoes that had been taken from the boy's unfortunate mother by her nurse.

In the gang of disreputable characters into which the boy had fallen he had found one friend, the Sikes woman. She undertook to warn Miss Rose Maylie, Mrs. Maylie's niece, of the conspiracy against the boy, and succeeded in her effort, but Fagin, suspecting her, had her shadowed, and then told her brother that she had betrayed him to the police. This was the cause of the murder.

The developments from then on were very rapid. Mr. Brownlow, the first protector of the boy, turned out to be the closest friend of his father and one who for years had been trying to find traces of him. When he first had the boy he suspected that he was Edward Leeford's son, because of his striking resemblance to a portrait of his mother. Mr. Brownlow succeeded after much difficulty in getting hold of Edward Leeford, alias Monks, and secured a full confession from him, how his mother had destroyed the will, how he himself had followed the boy up and sought to get rid of him without resorting to murder, and how he had plotted to have Fagin kidnap him again. Moreover, he gave the interesting news that Miss Rose Maylie is the boy's aunt. It seems that his father, overwhelmed with sorrow and shame at the fate of his elder daughter, retired to the country and changed his name. At his death his daughter, Rose was adopted by Mrs. Maylie, whom she has always regarded as her aunt.

With the death of Sikes and his sister, the arrest and certain conviction of Fagin, the gang of pickpockets and thieves has been fairly well broken up. John Dawkins, alias the "Artful Dodger;" Charles Bates, and Toby Crackit, other members of the gang are also in custody. The hero of the romance will henceforth be known as Oliver Brownlow, having been adopted by his benefactor, and he will soon forget his workhouse name of Oliver Twist. It is learned from the solicitors of the family that little is left of his father's fortune, a matter of £6,000, but Mr. Brownlow is wealthy and has made his his sole heir.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Its Important Influence in Compelling Neutrality of the Empire.

Secretary of State Hay's proposal to the powers to limit the war area in the Far East within a region considerably northward of the Great Wall of China harmonizes with a policy outlined some weeks ago by the Standard (London) and the Vossiche Zeitung (Berlin). The United States, however, was not credited with the design of initiating the idea, which, according to the English paper, aims at preventing a flight of the Chinese dynasty from Pekin. Such flight might not only play into the hands of Russia, by enabling her to gain a new hold over the court, but might rouse the masses of the Chinese "to find again some of the fanatic courage which animated the so-called Boxers."

According to the Japan Daily Mail (Yokohama), there is reason to suspect that Russia may have a sort of agreement with the empress dowager relinquishing to the former, in certain contingencies, all of China outside of the Great Wall. The alleged agreement has some importance at present, according to the Independance Belge (Brussels), for the reason that China does not regard her territory north of the Great Wall as constituting an integral portion fo her empire. The Chinese point of view regarding this matter is set forth more fully in the Empire du Milieu (Paris) by M. Albert de Pouvourville:

The frontiers of China proper, which are defenseless in spite of the childish but gigantic work known as the Great Wall, as composed of feudatory states, singular political contrivances of which a word should be said. These states, which enjoy autonomy and absolute sovereignty, are "assigned" to the Chinese empire by a kind of moral feudalism. The son of heaven, claiming to be the father of the whole yellow race, was nominal sovereign and received the verbal homage of the kingdoms thus constituted. In return he promised his aid in their disputes and difficulties. On the other hand, the latter, through their geographical situation, as well as through their fealty, were to halt, impede and prevent invasion by enemies of the Chinese empire. They were given the official name of "Fan" (barriers), and they were to use up the energies of the enemy before his arrival upon the home soil. They were buffers deadening all shocks, fields of war to which the Chinese were to come to avoid the dangers and the expense of military occupation at home. This capable conception saved China for centuries.

The point of view from which the Chinese regard Manchuria, Corea and other outlying regions of their empire explains their comparative indifference to the progress of the Russo-Japanese crisis, thinks the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna), which has the benefit of the views of a former German minister to China. But the strategic value of the Great Wall, we are further reminded, is Chinese rather than military in the western sense. "The materials of this immense fortification would suffice for a wall six feet high and two feet wide long enough to encircle the globe twice at the equator." It will be the aim of powers friendly to Japan, surmises the European press, to keep Russians in mind of the territorial integrity symbolized by the Great Wall. But the London Times expects that the grand aim of the Russians will be "on to Pekin."

Mere Coincidence.

"Henry," asked Mrs. Penhecker, "how many cigars do you smoke a day?"

"Only one, my love," answered Henry.

"And what does it cost you?"

"Ten cents."

"Hum! Do you know that ten cents a day amounts to thirty-six dollars and fifteen cents in a year?"

"I must confess I never had figured it out."

"Wel, it seems to me it would be better if you gave some thought to your reckless extravagance."

Later in the evening Henry happened to pick up the paper his wife had been looking over when she brought up the cigar question. A huge display advertisement on the page she had been reading announced that Linnen & Co. were offering choice of their best tailored suits for thirty-six dollars and fifty cents.—Life.

The Mother Doubts.

Miss Georgia Buist of Lincoln, Kan., said her mother was too slow in the chicken business, and that she would show the old fogies how to do it. So Georgia bought a nice new incubator and set it up in the barn. The first night the incubator caught fire, burned up the most of the barn, a lot of furniture stored in it, a couple of buggies, a six-weeks-old calf, and all of mother's setting hens. And mother says the young things of these days are not half so smart as they think they are.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.

Time Table in Effect May 29, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 A. M. Train 64. Week days for Sunbury Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m. New York 2.03 p. m., Baltimore 12.15 p. m., Washington 1.20 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.22 A. M.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazelton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.24 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.45 P. M.—Train 32. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.47 p. m., New York 2.55 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.23 a. m., New York at 7.18 a. m. Baltimore, 2.20 a. m., Washington, 3.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

5.33 A. M.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 A. M. Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.36 P. M. Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.07 P. M.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 P. M.—Train 921. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD.					WESTWARD		
12	8	2	STATIONS.	1	7	11	
P.M.	P. M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M	
6 30	1 10	8 45	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 30	4 25	
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 ..	
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 ..	
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 ..	
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 ..	
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 ..	
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brally.....	7 00	11 02	4 ..	
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 ..	
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 ..	
5 46	12 26	8 07	... Krumrine....	7 17	11 20	5 ..	
5 33	12 ..	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 ..	
5 31	12 22	8 02	..... Ion	7 26	11 28	5 ..	
5 30	12 20	8 00	..State College..	7 30	11 30	5 ..	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn's R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

F. H. THOMAS, Superintendent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.			June 15, 1904.		Read Up.		
No. 1	No3	No5			No6	No4	No2
A.M.	P M	P M	Lv.	Ar.	P M	P M	A M
7 00	2 30	6 40	BELLEFONTE		9 35	5 10	9 35
7 11	2 41	6 51	Nigh		9 22	4 57	9 22
7 16	2 46	6 56	Zion		9 16	4 51	9 16
7 23	2 53	7 03	Hecla Park		9 10	4 45	9 10
7 25	2 55	7 05	Dunkles		9 08	4 42	9 07
7 29	2 59	7 09	HUBLERSBURG		9 04	4 38	9 03
7 33	3 03	7 14	Snydertown		9 01	4 34	8 59
7 35	3 05	7 16	Nittany		8 59	4 31	8 56
7 37	3 07	7 19	Huston		8 57	4 28	8 53
7 41	3 11	7 23	LAMAR		8 54	4 25	8 50
7 43	3 13	7 25	Clintondale		8 51	4 22	8 47
7 47	3 17	7 29	Krider's Spring		8 47	4 18	8 43
7 51	3 21	7 33	Mackeyville		8 43	4 13	8 39
7 57	3 27	7 39	Cedar Springs		8 37	4 07	8 32
8 00	3 30	7 42	Salona		8 35	4 05	8 30
8 05	3 35	7 47	MILL HALL		8 30	4 00	8 25
(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)							
11 45		8 38	.....Jersey Shore.....		3 16		7 40
12 20		9 10	Arr. } W'msport {	Lve	2 40		7 10
12 29		11 30	Lve. }	Arr.	2 25		6 50
(Philad. & Reading Ry.)							
7 30		6 50	..... PHILA		8 36	11 30	
10 40		9 02	.....NEW YORK.....		4 25	7 30	
(Via Philad.)							
P. M.		A. M.			A. M.		P. M
10 40			Ar New York	Lv	4 00		
(Via Tamaqua)							

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week Days.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	6 35
1 48	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	6 25
1 55	6 58	Biehl	8 58	6 18
2 00	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	6 14
2 08	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	6 06
2 20	7 02	Millmont	8 33	5 54
2 28	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	5 46
2 59	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	5 19
3 10	7 50	Coburn	7 50	5 10
3 16	7 57	Zerby	7 43	5 02
3 26	8 05	Rising Springs	7 35	4 54
3 32	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	4 48
3 38	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	4 41
3 45	8 24	Gregg	7 17	4 36
3 52	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	4 30
3 56	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	4 25
4 00	8 39	Lemont	7 02	4 21
4 04	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	4 17
4 13	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	4 08
4 16	8 55	Axemann	6 45	4 05
4 20	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	4 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m. 9.45 a. m., 1.15, 5.22, and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.27 a. m. 10.03 a. m., 4.50, 5.46 p. m. and 8.12 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.23 and 10.01 a. m. and 4.46 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.25 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.48 p. m.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass'ger Agt.

BOTH DIED ON FATEFUL DAY

Coincidence in the Passing of Adams and Jefferson.

July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence, was a joyous occasion in the United States. Two distinguished signers were still alive—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Twenty-five years had elapsed since Adams was president and seventeen since Jefferson left the white house. "On that day," says Charles Francis Adams in his biography of his grandfather "from one end of the country to the other, wherever Americans were gathered together, the names of Adams and Jefferson were coupled in accents of gratitude and praise. Party passions were completely drowned in the flood of national feeling which overspread the land." Says Sir George Otto Trevelyan: "All day long Adams was sinking rapidly and without pain. His last audible remark is said to have been, 'Thomas Jefferson still survives.' But such was not the case. Jefferson died at noon on that Fourth of July and Adams shortly before sunset. There are few more striking circumstances and no more remarkable coincidences in history."

A summer girl's idea of economy is to make one hammock do for two.

Spring Mills Hotel

SPRING MILLS, PA.
PHILIP DRUMM, Prop.

First-class accommodations at all times for both man and beast. Free bus to and from all trains. Excellent Livery attached. Table board first-class. The best liquors and wines at the bar.

Centre Hall Hotel

CENTRE HALL, PA.
JAMES W. RUNKLE, Prop.

Newly equipped. Bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders given special attention. Healthy locality. Beautiful scenery. Within three miles of Penns Cave, a most beautiful subterranean cavern; entrance by a boat. Well located for hunting and fishing.

Heated throughout. Free carriage to all trains.

Old Fort Hotel

ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor.

Location: One mile South of Centre Hall.

Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.

RATES: $1.00 PER DAY.

Penn's Valley Banking Company

CENTRE HALL, PA.

W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

Receives Deposits . .

Discounts Notes . . .

Hotel Haag

BELLEFONTE, PA.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Prop.

Heated throughout. Fine Stabling.

RATES, $1.00 PER DAY.

Special preparations for Jurors, Witnesses, and any persons coming to town on special occasions. Regular boarders well cared for.

ATTORNEYS.

J. H. ORVIS C. M. BOWER E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 1y09

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER
FORTNEY & WALKER

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA

Office North of Court House. 1y09

CLEMENT DALE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. 1y09

W. G. RUNKLE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.

All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider's Exchange. 1y09

S. D. GETTIG

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building. 1y09

N. B. SPANGLER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider's Exchange Building. 1y09

LIVERY

Special Effort made to Accommodate Commercial Travelers.....

D. A. BOOZER

Centre Hall, Pa. Penn'a R. R.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

BARGAINS!

The readers of this paper are constantly upon the alert to ascertain where goods can be purchased at the lowest prices, and if a merchant does not advertise and keep the buyer conversant with his line of goods, how can he expect to sell them?

THINK OVER THIS!

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

The figures opposite your name on label of paper indicate the date to which your subscription is paid. When no date is given the date implied is July, 1900; when no month is given the month implied is July—thus; "00" means July, 1900; "01", means July, 1901; "04" means that your subscription is paid in advance to July, 1904. Other months than July are indicated by abbreviations.

When you pay your subscription always examine your label, and when a notice appears that corrections have been made, compare and report immediately if you have not been given proper credit. No receipts for subscription will be sent by mail unless by special request. The change of date on label ought to be sufficient evidence. Money by mail is reasonably safe. There have been no losses to this date.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President:
ALTON B. PARKER, New York.
For Vice-President:
HENRY G. DAVIS, West Virginia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge:
ELLIS L. ORVIS, Esq., of Bellefonte.
For Assembly:
J. W. KEPLER, of Ferguson.
JOHN NOLL, of Bellefonte.
For Prothonotary:
ARTHUR B. KIMPORT, of Harris.
For District Attorney:
W. G. RUNKLE, of Bellefonte.
For County Surveyor:
J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.

Spring Mills.

Rev. Illingworth, a former pastor of this place, but at present located at Tionesta, Pa., is circulating among friends here, this week. He is making sales for the company representing the International Encyclopedia.

Next Sunday evening, June 24th, Rev. McIlnay will deliver the annual address before the I. O. O. F., of this place.

Miss Mabel Allison is spending this week with friends in Bellefonte.

S. H. Condo and family spent Sunday with relatives near Coburn.

Mrs. P. H. Meyer and son Robert, of Bellefonte, spent a few days last week at the home of C. A. Krape.

Wm. Musser, who is employed in the Altoona car shops, spent last week at the home of his father, R. D. Musser.

Mrs. S. A. Krape, after spending two weeks with friends and relatives in Centre county, left for Altoona, her home, last Saturday. She was accompanied by her two little nieces, Sarah and Edna Neff, of Millheim, who will visit her for a few weeks.

Dr. H. S. Braucht bought a very fine new horse last week; he now has three splendid travelers.

J. I. Condo, turnkey under Sheriff Taylor, visited his family here for a few days last week; Mr. Condo looks well and is as jovial as ever.

Wm. Hockenbery, of Bellefonte, accompanied by Miss Carrie Spicher, of Centre Hall, were here on Sunday last the guests of the latter's cousin, Miss Anna Corman, and were delightfully entertained.

Quite a heavy shower passed over this village Monday last, with thunder, lightning and hail; no particular damage done.

What is to prevent our congregation from getting up a large Union picnic? All the Sunday schools to join in and have a day of sociality and pleasure. Other towns are doing it, and what is to prevent the different denominations here from doing likewise?

The ladies of the United Evangelical church here, will hold a grand festival on the lawn surrounding the church, Saturday evening next. The usual refreshments will be served; all cordially invited. Proceeds to be applied to the church debt.

Oak Hall.

The farmers are almost all through with their hay; it was a large crop. They are beginning to cut their wheat which will make about half a crop.

Henry D. Krape, of Aaronsburg, visited his cousin, E. K. Smith, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ross, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Benner.

Wm. Dale, of Pleasant Gap, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Henrietta Dale, at this place.

Mrs. Peters and Miss Anna Kaup spent Saturday evening with Mrs. E. K. Smith.

Luther Dale and family, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday with Mr. Dale's father, A. W. Dale.

E. K. Smith attended the teachers' examination at Bellefonte last Thursday.

The Boalsburg Sunday school is repairing their room by repainting and repapering, carpeting the floor and putting in chairs.

Sober.

H. V. Gentzell and W. Vonada were the first to finish cutting grain.

Irvin Kern and Elmira Auman are supposed to have taken their wedding trip last week, to the state of New York. They returned Saturday evening.

B. Breon, D. Breon and B. Shaffer started for the woods to peel bark.

LOUISIANA EXPOSITION.

[Continued from first page.]

as ordinary fabrics are astonishing sights done before the eyes of the spectators by the Wizards of the Glass Weaving Palace. It is amusement and education combined.

There was an Old St. Louis. It is revived by historic dwellings, town halls and block houses of the time of Laciede and Chouteau, founders of the Exposition City. The whipping post, the trading station with a motley crowd of Indians, trappers and thrifty housewives of the frontiers furnish the living interest.

Paris is a lively reflection of the gay center of fashion and amusement. In a theatre of gold and mirrors, opera is sung, the fun of the Cafe Chantants waxes fast and furious. Bohemians read their poems in the Cabaret Bruant, knights in armor tilt in tournaments and a street of old provincial architecture shows the France of long ago.

Ancient Rome is represented by a street of the Augustine period of architecture filled with life typical of that age. In an ampitheatre, seating twelve thousand persons, gladitorial combats and sports of the hippodrome, make a strong contrast to the burning mountain of Kiloues, in the Hawaiian Islands with its Spirit of Fire.

Creation carries the spectator back to the beginning of time. In a grotesque craft, on a canal of water one thousand feet long the visitor glides backward through twenty centuries around a dome of one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, ending in the immense shell where a Voice repeats the Divine commands of Genesis. Out of a void of steam clouds the world is peopled with growing nature and living things.

A history of fashion from a period of the early Roman colonies to a reign of the Paris gown is shown in the Palais du Costume by a series of living tableaus in settings of the respective ages. The gowns used in the display were imported from Paris and cost $100,000. The display would not be complete without the history of the coiffure.

Babies are the joy of the earth so that the Infant Incubator becomes an intensely human display of the actual incubation of tiny living fledgings. The infants are seen through the glass doors of their strange nests where they remain for forty days. They are fed in public every two hours by trained nurses.

A real locomotive and train of Pullman coaches steam out of a Siberian Railway station and dashes for hundreds of miles through beautiful Siberian scenery, stopping at cities and way places. The illusion is perfect. A Russian Village with living natives, a Russian Theater with forty actors are types of the land of the Czar.

Cairo reveals the true Egypt of Khedive. Every detail is produced with great fidelity, both architecturally and in its native population.

China brings to the Pike its joss houses and temples of bamboo, a theater in which native players give genuine drama of Cathay. Silk weavers ply ancient looms, ivory carvers are making small elephants, frogs and cats. In a cafe Chinese waiters and cooks provide the celestial banquets. Dwarf trees no larger than a wee baby adorn the village.

Eleven sections of the famous Bazaars of Stamboul are faithfully reproduced from sketches by an aid-de-camp to the Sultan. The entrance from the Pike is that of the Mosque of Nouri Osmaneh. Narrow tortuous streets are crowded with Turkish merchants crying their wares, donkeys and the fighting dogs of Constantinople dodge between the spectators.

The Esquimau is seen in his environment of icebergs and polar landscape, living in huts of reindeer skin. The celebrated Alaskan sledge dogs draw the visitor through an ice colonnade of arctic curiosities. Canoes are plied on a lake of real water. A combat between Esquimaux and Polar bears is the exciting climax.

Fifty thousand gallons of water are hurled into the air every minute in the Magic Whirlpool. It is a descent by boat around a circular waterfall, a plunge into a seething maelstrom and a glide within waterfalls 40 feet high, around a solid column of water thrown 60 feet above the heads of the passengers.

Echoes of a lost race are beheld in the Cliff Dwellers. A frowning section of the caves in the stone age in Mancos Canyon, Colorado, rises 60 feet above the Pike. Burrors ascend the trails with visitors, pueblo village of Zuni and Moki Indians perform the dramatic snake dance, the dance of masks and the poetic flute dance.

Battle Abbey is the largest cyclorama ever constructed. It contains plastic reproductions of the Battles of Gettysburg and Manassas, the Custer Massacre, the Battles of Yorktown and New Orleans, Buena Vista and Manila, carrying the visitor through a complete battle history of America without prejudice or misrepresentation.

On a great harbor of water, with a scenic perspective of a fortified city, millions of visitors will see their first and last sea fight by exact models of famous vessels of the American Navy. Blockade runners are destroyed, the enemy's ships are sunk by torpedoes and shells. There is a general engagement between the war vessels and the forts.

Ante-bellum days of the Southland are revived in the Old Plantation. Darkies in the cotton fields, mammies making corn pones and hoe cakes, pickaninnies scant of clothing, all revel in the true African idleness in the sunshine of the planters' fields

The great disaster which overwhelmed Galveston in September 1900 is vividly reproduced with startling effects. A bay of real water, an extraordinary sunset and moonlight, a storm that shakes the stoutest nerves, the inundation of Galveston by the tidal wave, with the shriek of wind, crash of thunder and lightning is succeeded by the restoration of the stricken city.

Fire fighting achieves its greatest spectacular heights in the burning of a six story block, the thrilling race of an expert crew holding the world's record for quick work and the rescue of living persons from the flames. An exhibition of fire apparatus hundreds of years old is an interesting feature of the exhibit.

The Piker, as the visitor will become known, may discover the North Pole in twenty minutes, a feat beyond the explorers. The feature of this show is an Atlantic liner, 500 feet long by 80 feet wide, with every appointment of the modern ocean going vessel. She is manned by a captain and crew. The illusion is carried out in a theater connected with the ship by gang planks.

The Boer war is fought over again in a mammoth arena of rugged hills. The ground is the natural forest land of the Exposition site. Here are produced the Battles of Colenso where the British under General Buller were held in check and the Battle of Bardsburg, resulting in the capture of General Cronje, the lion of South Africa. General Cronje in person and General Viljoen lead the Boers and Canadian soldiers under the command of Major Ross of the British Army.

The Indian Congress includes 750 warriors representing 61 American tribes, led by famous chieftains whose names are familiar in school histories. It is the greatest assembly of Red men that has ever been made. Every Indian dance given by the various natives will be seen in this show which includes the Rough Riders of the world and many border pastimes now fast passing into obscurity.

Jerusalem is a remarkable open air reproduction of the Holy City. It covers 11 acres, contains 300 houses and 22 streets and has a native population of 1100, including Moslems, Jews and Christians, Replicas of the Mosque of Omar, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre the Jews Wailing Place, the Via Dolorosso, with the Nine stations of the Cross are shown exactly as they exist to-day in Palestine with all of the daily life of the ancient place.

A wireless telegraph tower 200 feet high is the Exposition sending station of the American De Forest Company.

It will also be used as an observatory. The Temple of Mirth, a labyrinth of mirrors, the Great Observation Wheel, lifting the sightseers 260 feet above the Exposition; the Statuicum which establishes astonishing comparisons by startling contrasts; the latest inventions in moving pictures and a new sort of Water Chute are other features of the Pike; the Golden Chariot, Bohemia and the longest Scenic Railway in the world, an anthracite Coal Breaker, the South Dakota Crystal Cave an operating Pottery, Grant's Log Cabin, and Lincoln's Log Cabin, although not on the Pike come under the general head of amusements.

[NOTE—The Philippine Exhibit, one of the main features of the Fair, owing to lack of space, will be treated in a future issue.]

Ayer's

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin? Then it's probably too late. You neglected dandruff. If you had only taken our advice, you would have cured

Hair Vigor

the dandruff, saved your hair, and added much to it. If not entirely bald, now is your opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now 91 years old and have a heavy growth of rich brown hair, due, I think, entirely to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
MRS. M. A. KEITH, Belleville, Ill.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Good Hair

CHARTER NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, will make application to his excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1904, for letters patent of incorporation to be granted to a proposed corporation having the name of the "Coburn Canning Company," and having its principal office in Coburn, Penn township, the purpose of said corporation being to buy and sell fruit, vegetables and other produce, and to dry, preserve and can such fruit and vegetables, and for this purpose to own real estate and to erect and operate a proper factory for preparing the said fruit, vegetables and other products for the market.

A. F. KREAMER,
G. R. STOVER,
ANDREW HARTER
T. A. MEYER,
W. T. WINKLEBLECH.

Central State Normal School

Lock Haven, Penn.

J. R. FLICKINGER, Prin.

Fall term, 15 weeks, begins Sept. 5th. Last year was the most successful in the history of this important school—about 700 students. Location among the mountains of central Penna., with fine water, splendid buildings and excellent sanitary conditions, make it an ideal training school. In addition to its Normal course it also has an excellent College Preparatory Department in charge of an honor graduate of Princeton. It also has departments of Music, Elocution and Business. It has a well educated Faculty, fine Gymnasium and Athletic Field.

Address for illustrated catalogue.
THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN F. GRAY & SON

Successors to . . . .

GRANT HOOVER

Control sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,

Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Telephone connection.

...Make a Guess...

...WIN...

$1000
$250
$100
$50
$20
$10

Call at our store—guess the Number of Yards of Cloth used more than another in making up clothing up to January 1st. 1905. All guesses to be in by October 31st, 1904. All guesses must be from customers over sixteen years of age.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

REPRESENTING

International Tailoring Company

NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS

...For Fall Seeding...

Farmers bought Fertilizers from us last fall at a great saving. Those who did not buy from us last year, should remember the premium paid. We have the best goods at the best prices. The conservative farmer buys good goods from good responsible dealers and gets good results.

Choice Timothy Seed, Grain Drills, Harrows, Plows, Etc., all at Attractive Prices.

McCALMONT & CO.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Home Comfort Ranges

THE BEST ON EARTH

This stove is made from heavy Wrought Steel and Malleable Iron. It has Asbestos lined flues, improved combined grate, extra heavy Fire Linings, Dust Proof Oven, quick baker, easy to manage, economical with fuel, and with proper care will last a full life time. This stove is

NOT SOLD BY DEALERS

But from our own wagons at one Uniform Price throughout the United States and Canada.

Below is what people say who are using "Home Comfort Ranges":

SPRING MILLS, PA.—To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used a Home Comfort Range for 13 years and can say it is in as good shape to-day as the day I got it. It is a Wood Saver, a perfect baker and a general purpose family stove.
JAMES A. McCLINTICK.

WADDLE, PA.—13 years ago I purchased a Home Comfort Range, and can truly say it is in as good shape to-day as the day I got it. It is a perfect baker, a fuel saver and a general purpose family stove.
JOHN HOUTZ.

HOME COMFORT RANGE COMPANY.—We have had the pleasure of using the Home Comfort Range for a number of years and it has certainly proved all right. It is a fine baker and a good heater. The stove is certainly all right.
J. I. CONDO, Spring Mills, Pa.

BELLEFONTE, June 9, 1904.—This is to certify that the Home Comfort Range is satisfactory in all ways, burns less coal or fuel than any other stove or range I ever had and is a good baker—takes but 3 sticks of wood to bake. I would not part with it and take another kind for the worth of 10 stoves. MRS. MARGARET GARBRICK.

SPRING MILLS, PA., June 6, 1904—We have used the Home Comfort Range for 11 years and it gives good satisfaction. ROBERT SMITH.

PENN HALL, June 8, 1904.—We have had our Range 5 years and we find it all right. For baking and heating it cannot be beat. MRS. J. F. HOSTERMAN.

SPRING MILLS, June 16, 1904.—We have had a Home Comfort Steel Range for twelve years and have found it all right. For baking and heating it cannot be beat.
L. E. ROSSMAN.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

30th . . . .
Encampment and Exhibition
of the . . . .
Patrons of Husbandry of Central Pennsylvania
Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.
September 17 to 23, inclusive.

Encampment Opens September 17th.
Exhibition Opens Monday, Sept. 19th.

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania, by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres are devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, also farm implements, fruits, cereals, and every production of farm and garden.

The Pennsylvania State College will make a large display of the work of the College and State Experiment Station.

ADMISSION FREE.

GEO. DALE
J. S. DAUBERMAN
GEO. GINGERICH
G. L. GOODHART

LEONARD RHONE,
Chairman.

GARMAN'S STORE

Sash Rods, 5 to 10c each.
Cottage Rods, 10 to 20c each.
Regular Curtain Poles, 20c up.
Scrim, 5 to 10c.
Regular Sash Curtains, 25c pr
Mattings, 12 1-2 to 35c yd.
Curtain Loops, 5 to 15c pr.

All the Late Styles in . . .
DRESS GOODS

Ready-made . . . . .
SHEETS
BOLSTERS
PILLOW CASES

OIL CLOTH & LINOLEUM

Pull Down Blinds, 9 to 50c.
Wagons, Wheelbarrows
Go Carts, Velocipedes
Garden Sets, 10 to 25c.

Bargains in all Departments.

RULE ON HEIRS

PENNSYLVANIA,
CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

I, A. G. Archey, Clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte, the 25th day of April, A. D., 1904, before the Honorable the Judge of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Elizabeth Ann Tate, dec'd, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

Ollie M. Markle, Samuel Markle, Jr., John R. Tate, Marion Tate, all of Axemann, Centre county, Pa.; Frank D. Tate, Lizzie Tate, Elphus Tate, Julia Tate, of Bellefonte, Pa.; Kate Love, John Love, Jr., Pleasant Gap, Pa.; Libbie Tate, 608 Cypress avenue, Johnstown, Pa.; Carrie Gibson and Samuel Gibson, Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa.; Orphia Parker, David Parker and Margaret Tate, Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.; W. H. Noll, guardian of Libbie Tate, Niazia Tate, Ester Tate and Edith Tate, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 29th day of April, A. D., 1904.

A. G. ARCHEY,
Clerk Orphans' Court.
B. S. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 8, 1904.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to his Excellency Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday the 12th day of July, A. D. 1904 for a charter of incorporation to be granted to the Howard Iron and Tool Company, having its principal office at Bellefonte, Pa., the purpose of which company is to engage in the manufacture and sale of implements, tools and other material in iron and wood.

June 16—4t. ELLIS L. ORVIS, Solicitor.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—

The heirs of Mrs. Mary P. Wilson, deceased offer at private sale the following two farms, situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa.

No. 1 The farm known as the station farm, located at Centre Hall Station, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less, now in the occupancy of Henry Homan. This farm is principally limestone land in good state of cultivation. Good buildings and orchard and well supplied with water. All clear except about ten acres which is covered by good oak timber.

No. 2 The farm known as the Foreman farm, situated about one mile east of Centre Hall Station, now in the occupancy of P. A. Auman, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, principally limestone land; all the necessary farm buildings, a never failing supply of water piped to door, good orchard, etc. These farms are offered for sale to close up an estate. Favorable terms will be made with purchasers. For further particulars apply to

MRS. LAURA ELLIOTT, Bellefonte.
or GEO. M. BOAL, Centre Hall.

June 22, 1904

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jno. F. Breon, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. M. GRAMLEY, Executor.
June 16, 1904. Spring Mills, Pa.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

H. G. STROHMEIER,

CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.

Manufacturer of
and Dealer in
HIGH GRADE . . .
MONUMENTAL WORK
in all kinds of
Marble AND
Granite. Don't fail to get my prices

OVER 76 MILLIONS

Represented in the
FREDERICK
K. FOSTER
AGENCY
WITH FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANIES ALONE.....

The Largest and Best
Accident Ins. Companies
Bonds of Every Description Plate Glass Insurance at low rates.

Also, District
Agent for . . .
The Manhattan Life Insurance Co.

O. T. CORMAN

SPRING MILLS

Has just received a fine selection of Carpetings, comprising Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain and Rag. All beautiful colorings and a superior grade. At prices from one-third to one-quarter less than is usually charged by other parties.

FLOOR COVERING

Linoleum, floor and table oil cloth, all new designs and bright colors; from 36 to 72 inches in width, selling at remarkably low figures.

STRAW and PANAMA Hats at One-Half Value

Straw, Panama and linen hats, all the latest spring and summer styles, selling at about half value.

Dress and White Goods at Money-Saving Prices

A line of splendid dress and white goods, just placed on the counters. These goods are very choice and desirable and must be seen to be appreciated, and the surprise is the money-saving prices.

Gingham, Prints and Muslin, all grades, also an endless variety of Notions. A full line of beautiful Embroideries, Ribbons and Insertions, at prices to astound you.

Spring and Summer Hosiery

Spring and summer Hosiery and Underwear for ladies and gentlemen at prices about one-third off.

Pants and Overalls

My stock of Pants and Overalls for Men, Boys and Youths is very complete and at all prices.

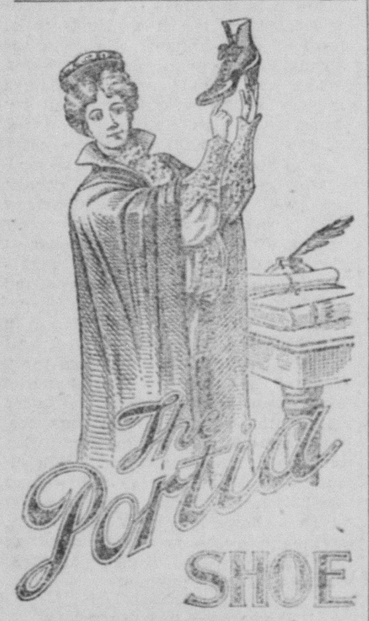
Just received an invoice of Ladies' Wrappers, new styles, well made and at low figures.

Curtain Poles and Stair Rods in brass and wood. Also a full line of Queensware and Glassware.

My grocery department is very complete and contains everything in that line necessary for family use.

Wanted, immediately, apples, potatoes, poultry and beef hides, and will pay cash or trade.

Be sure to examine my immense stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.



Come to our store and you will be convinced of a few facts in Footwear . . . . . .

....C. A. KRAPE....

SPRING MILLS, PA.

ALFALFA Will grow anywhere if the conditions are made right, and give from 40 to 50 dollars worth of Protein to the acre. Absence of the proper soil bacteria is the most common difficulty, and is easily overcome by using 300 to 600 lbs of impregnated soil to the acre, at or after seeding. I can furnish soil from a fifteen year old field that gave over 4 tons of hay to the acre last year, and where the bacteria is very abundant. Send for prices.

F. E. DAWLEY,
Route 100. Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—

Good reliable men to sell our high grade home-grown and imported Nursery stock. We pay good wages and give steady work. We have fast selling specialties that you can do well with. Write at once and secure choice territory. Apply PROTECTIVE NURSERIES,
Geneva, N. Y.

Something New!

Electro Plating Plant

at Rebersburg, Pa., Plating Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Brass and Bronze—The Only Plant of the Kind, Except Roger Bros., in All the Country Fitted for Plating Jewelry and Table Ware, and All Other Kinds of Plating.

After taking a trip to Cincinnati and buying a Grey's Plating outfit, and after using that plant I was disappointed that I had bought a toy plant and so I throwed it aside and then bought a plant made by Van Winkle, New York—the same process that Roger Bros. have, but I operate on a smaller scale.

Since in the business, and after doing so much plating and getting in dip work every day, would say to my friends that there are very many goods called plated that are only dipped, especially cheap goods which we can detect in handling.

Fraudulent Stamping on Goods.

We are taking those goods and stripping them of such plates and plating them with three plates of silver which makes them wear from 10 to 20 years, and which we guarantee to have 99 per cent. of pure silver. Our gold is 24 karat.

Only the Pure Plates Used in All Our Metals.

Why buy cheap goods when you can take your old goods and have them plated with better material than the new—and done at home where if they are not as represented we will either re plate them or refund your money. This we guarantee to do, which is costing you less than one-half the price of the same grade of new.

We were several hundred pieces behind orders ever since we started, but have added new help and will be pleased to have you send us some goods as a sample. We will mail you a catalogue of prices free.

Any one wanting the Grey's Plating outfit mentioned above can have it for $10.00, which cost us $140.00 and has been used very little. It is a nice toy of its kind for plating in your home where you can plate your own ware.

A big salary will be paid the right party to collect, and advertise our plant.

We have had an expert plater with us. He taught us to do the finest kind of work and says we have one of the best equipped plants in the state and are doing work for almost half what others charge for such work.

For each lady securing $5.00 worth of work for us we will do $1 worth of plating free. Ladies take advantage of this liberal proposition while it lasts. The proposition is limited to $100 worth of work as in advertisement.

Any one wishing plating done can leave same with G. W. Bushman, Centre Hall. Get circulars at his place of business.

H. G. KRAPE,

P. O. Box 43. Rebersburg, Pa.

BARN BURNED.

The Large Barn of M. L. Rishel, Esq., Destroyed Saturday Evening.

The large barn on the farm of M. L. Rishel, Esq., was burned to the ground Saturday evening. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

Wm. F. Rishel, a son of 'Squire Rishel, last spring, began operating the Rishel farm, and he had just about completed storing his first and large crop of hay when the men in the field discovered the barn to be ablaze. Hurrying to the barn, the men managed to remove from the stable a colt and several young cattle, thus saving all the stock. Several hogs in a near-by pen were burned to death.

Although it was daylight, the glare of the wicked flames soon attracted many people from various sections, but there was nothing to do but watch the flames lick up the valuable property and protect the dwelling house from the flying embers.

There was actual insurance of $750 on the barn, and $160 on various grains, etc., held by 'Squire Rishel in the Grange Company.

Wm. F. Rishel, who lost all his farm implements except a hay rake was insured in the Lykens Valley Company. The extent of his loss has not been ascertained.

Mr. Rishel will rebuild the barn as soon as possible.

Business Men's Picnic Aug 18.

It has been decided to hold the Business Men's Picnic at Hecla Park, August 18th.

District Luther League Convention.

The District Luther League of Centre, Clinton and Union counties will convene in the Lutheran church, Centre Hall, Monday evening, July 25th, and continue in session until Tuesday evening, July 26th. The public are cordially invited to attend all the sessions, especially the ministers of Centre Hall. J. M. REARICK, Pastor.

Read The World.

Subscribers to the Centre Reporter who pay for the Reporter one year in advance can have the New York Daily World sent to them four months for seventy-five cents additional. In other words, $1.75 will pay for the Reporter one year and the New York Daily World four months. The same offer is made to new subscribers. At this rate no one can afford to be without the Reporter and the Daily World.

Lemont.

John O Williams and family are enjoying their vacation at Lemont and Pleasant Gap.

Wm. L. Steele and family spent Sunday at the home of John R. Williams.

Rev. Goff, of McKeesport, preached for the Houserville United Brethren congregation Sunday.

Miss Jane Holderman, who has been on the sick list for several weeks is much improved.

J. C. Etters and wife are enjoying a few days sojourn in the eastern part of the state.

Mrs. Robert C. Jackson is very ill at this writing with heart trouble and dropsy.

Mrs. Ellen Garbrick, of Rock View, is having her house beautified by a fresh coat of paint.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Mr. Murray Tells You it Costs Nothing unless it Cures.

It makes no difference what may have caused you to lose flesh, to be nervous and irritable, to rise in the morning feeling languid and dull, to be dyspeptic and despondent. The all-important question to you is: "How can I regain my health? How can I become my former self?" So strong is Mr. Murray's faith in the merits of Vintena that he is ready to promptly refund the money if, after a few days' use, Vintena fails to benefit. We challenge you to test our guarantee. For sale by J. D. Murray.

H. F. ROSSMAN

SPRING MILLS PA. . . . . .

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR . . . .

Summer Underwear
Lace and Lisle Hosiery
White Goods

We also have a lot of Mason's Fruit Jars for those in need of them.

A full line of Groceries. Variety of Fresh Cakes.

CALL TO SEE US.

LOCALS.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?

This has been a poor week for haymakers.

One and forty-hundredth inches of rain fell Tuesday.

J. S. Rowe is contemplating a business trip to Philadelphia and New York.

John Murray, of Lemont, is visiting his brother, Druggist J. D. Murray, in this place.

United Evangelical appointments are: Tusseyville, morning; Egg Hill, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Appropriate children's services will be held in the George's Valley Lutheran church Sunday morning.

Miss Bertha McCormick returned from Bellefonte Wednesday morning after visiting in that place for several days.

Mrs. J. A. Weaver, of Harter, Va., was in town Tuesday. Mrs. Weaver came to her old home at Colyer to visit relatives.

J. Witmer Lee is credited with painting the farm house of Mrs. Elizabeth Lingle, west of town in a most artistic style.

Mrs. H. J. Boon, of Hartford, Connecticut, was an arrival at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. D Brisbin, Tuesday evening.

Tiny toads—thousands of them—fell like rain Tuesday night in Chester. The shower did not last long, and was limited to one city block.

Misses Eleanor and Mabel Long, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Long, of Spring Mills, were guests of their cousin, Gross Allison, Sunday.

Father Sellers, of Linden Hall, accompanied by Mrs. Meyer and daughter, of the same place, were guests of Merchant and Mrs. W. H. Meyer Tuesday.

Wenesday morning W. A. Sandoe went to Pittsburg where he will spend some time with his sons, James and Will, who are employed by the railroad company.

The rain Monday and Tuesday did considerable damage to the corn crop in this immediate vicinity. Many corn stalks were blown over and many others broken off.

Read Henry T. Finck's article in the August Woman's Home Companion on "Which is the Beautiful Sex?" He has a scientific discussion of the relative beauty of the sexes.

Albert Thomas Ilgen, of Tylersville, was elected teacher for the Grammar grade of the Loganton school. Mr. Ilgen was principal of the High School in this place several years ago.

Thirteen hundredth of an inch of rain fell Wednesday morning at about four o'clock, making a total for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of two and thirteen-hundredth inches.

The order for fifteen hundred copies of the history of the 148th Regiment, P. V., is likely to be increased to two thousand copies. A meeting will be held shortly to consider the matter.

Rev. and Mrs. James M. Runkle and children, of Williamsport, are visiting relatives in Penns Valley. Rev. Runkle is pastor of a Reformed charge in Williamsport, and is popular in and out of the pulpit.

C. D. Emerick came home Wednesday from the Pittsburg railroad hospital where he had been confined for several months owing to an injury received to his foot and leg while working in the Pittsburg railroad yards.

One of the most tastily painted homes in Centre Hall is that of D. J. Meyer. The body is straw color trimmed with white and gables in green. The work was executed by John H. Krumbine and was done in true mechanical style.

J. B. Ream, of Farmers Mills, was in town Tuesday, and among other things expressed regret over the loss sustained by 'Squire Rishel. Mr. Ream is one of the Reporter's appreciative readers, and never fails to keep the figures on his label up to date.

The picnic arranged for next Thursday by the various Sunday schools in Centre Hall should be attended by every person who can possibly give a day at this time for recreation. It will well repay the older people who have the burden of preparation on their shoulders to encourage the children to attend this gathering.

Academy Damaged by Fire.

The Bellefonte Academy, one of the oldest preparatory schools in the State, was partially destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The fire broke out in the third story, in the centre of the building and soon the entire upper story was burned away, while both wings were badly damaged. The loss is from $25,000 upward.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles J. Witmer, Bellefonte.
Nannie Poorman, Bellefonte.
Roland B. Shaffer, Coburn.
Minnie Johnson, Millheim.
Wm. F. Kerstetter, Carroll.
Gertie M. Lingle, Coburn.
Ira R. Stover, Centre Hall.
Sophie G Zeigler, Howard
Clarence E Poorman, Romola.
Anna A. Brightol, Walker.
Claude Poorman, Runville
Elizabeth M. Walker, Runville.

Send the local news to the Reporter.

Harris Township.

Mervin Kuhn, of Punxsutawney, is visiting his parents.

Andrew Kreamer is a visitor from Altoona.

Mrs. Kilgrove, of Tennessee, is visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Minnie Custard, of State College, was a guest at the home of J. Henry Meyer on Saturday.

Mrs. Forest Hunter and her children, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, are visiting Mrs. Sara Hunter.

Jacob Arney, of Lebanon county, who was employed as clerk in the store of Meyer & Zimmerman, at Linden Hall, some forty years ago, paid a visit to relatives and old acquaintances in this place during the past week.

Misses Ruth and Mary Kimport, of State College, spent last week with their aunt, Mrs. Margaret Kuhn.

Miss Bertha Lohr, of Altoona, is spending a few weeks with relatives in this place.

Frank Lohr spent Sunday with his aged uncle, William Lohr, at Centre Hall.

Alfred Wieland and sister Winifred visited friends in Bellefonte.

A little Democrat came to the home of Solomon Lohr last Tuesday.

Miss Sue Stover, of Unionville, and Miss. Nannie Stover, of Bellefonte, visited their sister, Mrs. Laura Bricker.

David Lohr accompanied his daughter, Mrs. William Mechtey, to her home at Nantyglo, where he expects to spend the summer.

Alfred Albright, Charles Homan, Adam Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. David Tressler, daughter Bertha and Miss May Hoy, from Pine Hall, enjoyed a day at the Shingletown Gap.

Mrs. Frank Tharpe and children are visiting at Pittsburg.

A number of young people from this place attended the teachers' examination at Bellefonte last Thursday.

Mrs. Julia Dinges spent a few days with friends at the county seat.

Rebersburg.

Mr and Mrs. Harvey Bird, of Philadelphia, are at present visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Mrs. George Weaver, an aged lady of this place, is seriously ill.

Miss Minnie Beaver, of Millheim, spent several days this week visiting Miss Amy Stover.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frank, of Harrisburg, are visiting relatives at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, of Millheim, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Charles Mallory.

Miss Minnie Weber, of Lock Haven, is visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. Leonard Stover, of Coburn, and sister, Mrs Philip Leitzel, of Millheim, spent a few days with their sister, Mrs. Wilis Weber, at this place.

Mrs. Dr. Frank, of Millheim, visited at the home of James Frank this week.

Miss Annie Bair, of this place, spent Monday in Millheim.

Miss Mamie Smith, of Wilkesbarre, is at present visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Breon, at this place.

The Lutheran Sunday school of this place will hold a Children's service on Sunday evening.

Next Saturday evening the Livonia band will hold a festival on the school lot at this place. Ice cream and cake will be served. Come one, come all.

Steward Weber and family, former residents of this place, are visiting friends and relatives here. Mr. Weber is employed in the foreign mail department at Washington, D. C.

The hay crop in this vicinity has been stored away and was a heavy one. Farmers are now busy cutting grain which crop is very light. The oats crop will be more than the average. Corn is doing exceedingly well, although replanting was necessary owing to poor seed.

Penn Hall.

Adam Musser, wife and son Burton have returned to their home at Williamsport, after spending two weeks at the home of Daniel J. Musser.

Don't forget the festival at Green Grove Saturday evening.

Samuel Gettig and sister Mollie, of Spring Bank, visited their sister, Mrs. W. C. Meyer.

Mrs. Sara L. Fisher is slowly improving.

Rev. J. A. Bright, of Topeka, Kas., preached an able sermon in the Reformed church on Sunday afternoon.

Arch. Zettle, who has been staying at Wolf's Store, is at home helping his father.

Bruce Rossman and family, of Brush Valley, spent Sunday at the home of Lewis Rossman.

Miss Erie Homan, of Williamsport, is visiting at the home of Wallace Musser.

Smith, the Photographer.

W W. Smith, the photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday, July 29.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	60	Wheat	90
Barley	50	Oats	40
		Corn	60

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	08	Butter	12
Potatoes	—	Eggs	17

Mrs. Ellen Bower, of Bellefonte, Wednesday came to Centre Hall to visit her brother, D. J. Meyer.

THE THING TO DO

THE THING TO DO
Is to look over our stock of Spring Goods in all the lines. The Ladies will find sewing material, and the Men will be interested in other lines.

OVERALLS and PLOW SHOES

GROCERIES

WE KEEP THE CHOICEST GROCERIES TO BE HAD . . .

KREAMER & SON.

Seasonable Goods At Seasonable Prices

Best wide, heavy Jar Rubbers, 5c doz.
Best Porcelain-lined Jar Tops, 18c doz.
Best Fruit Jars—Pints, 48c; Quarts, 58c; ½ Gal., 78c per doz.

CANNED TOMATOES.

Fancy Jersey and a good one at 9c, 3 for 25c. Extra fancy and one of the best on the market at 11c.

I have so much confidence in the quality of my Flavoring Extracts that if they do not give satisfaction and the empty bottle is returned I will refund the price.

In the 5c size I have Lemon and Vanilla.
In the 10c sizes Lemon, Vanilla, Strawberry and Orange.
In the 15c sizes Lemon and Vanilla.
In the 25c sizes Lemon and Vanilla.
Vanilla in quart bottles to sell you as much as you want of it.

C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville, Pa.

C. P. LONG, SPRING MILLS

When are you coming to
OUR STORE
To get your good share of
SPECIAL BARGAINS?

GRANITE WATER PAILS
" TEA KETTLES
" BOILERS
" COFFEE & TEA KETTLES
} 19c.

DISHES OF THE BEST ASSORTMENT PRICES RIGHT.

Dry Goods and Notions

We have THE stock of Dry Goods and Notions at prices so low that you cannot help but buy them. . . . . .

Up to Date Furniture

Come to see our Up-to-Date Furniture at special low prices. Bed Room Suits, Couches, Dining Room Chairs, Rockers, Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Wall Paper.

CENTRE TABLES	75c to $2.50
BED SPRINGS	1.95
MATTRESSES	ALL PRICES

RANGES & COOK STOVES

It will be to your interest to visit this store where you will find the largest stock of goods in Penn's Valley, and get our prices.

C. P. LONG, SPRING MILLS

C. P. LONG — C. P. LONG

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

STOP THAT COUGH with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

An almost infallible remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, known and used the world over for almost a century.

WHEN JENNIE LAUGHS.

A light foot flits adown the stair,
A lilt of laughter trills the air;
She comes; her merry music swells
Like carol from deep wildwood dells,
Or chime from dreamland's airy bells,
When Jennie laughs.

In sunlight at my study door
Her slender shadow flecks the floor;
An instant, tip-toe poised, she bides
To scan if aught her presence chides;
But naught save welcome there betides;
She nods—and laughs!

Her white arms round my neck she slips,
She prints a warm kiss on my lips;
What sweet persuasive art she brings
As, nestling to my heart, she clings.
And, softly as a linnet sings,
She pleads—and laughs!

I try to frown—a sheer pretense!
I quote wise saws—a fraud prepense
To keep my lovely captive there!
But frown, doubt, scruple, maxim fair—
When Jennie laughs!

Who could resist that pleading face?
Who daunt that timid, winsome grace?
Long ere her pretty plea be done,
Long ere my cross-play mood be gone,
She knows right well her cause is won—
And so—she laughs!

The gracious charm, the witching wile,
The subtle power of tear and smile,
The spells that sway the hearts of men,
All blend their potent magic, when—
Her mother's living self again!—
My Jennie laughs!

God bless the child! As off she goes,
Her gleeful soul in song outflows;
The old house—yes, the old world, too—
With light and gladness thrill anew,
And life takes on a brighter hue
When Jennie laughs.

—M. J. A. McCaffery.

Great-Aunt Janet's Candlestick.

In her day—mind you, I said in her day—the old lady was something of an oracle. Infallible, sir, that's the word—absolutely infallible. In fact, to put it more plainly," said the colonel, shutting up one eye, and regarding his fifth glass critically, "she was always right."

"I have no doubt of it, sir," I said, meekly. "You see I was in love with the colonel's daughter, and under those circumstances a father is not a being to be contradicted. More than that, the colonel was speaking of a matter of family history; and the colonel's family goes back to a time little before William the Norman made up his mind to come over to England.

"Her particular powers, my dear boy," went on the colonel, "lay with the romantic. I've heard it said that all the lovers from all the country round used to come to her in their troubles and get good advice. That's what they say," added the colonel with a wink, "but, between ourselves, Aunt Janet was probably a mischief-making, interfering old matchmaker. That is shown by the fact that she still troubles this earth when she should be reposing respectably somewhere else. One has to put up with this sort of thing, you know"—the colonel frowned and coughed and settled his neck into his shirt collar—"one must put up with it when one belongs to an ancient family. And, after all, the old lady is never really troublesome. Picturesque, in a sense, and always keeps to the upper floors."

"And this," I said, pointing to a massive old silver candlestick on a side table—"this is Great-Aunt Janet's candlestick, eh?"

"Yes," said the colonel, frowning at it and shaking his head. "Perfectly ridiculous, of course; but it is said that whenever there is any love affair on hand the ghost of the old lady walks; that she carries the candlestick with which for some three-quarters of a century she lighted herself to bed, and that if one of the lovers meets her at that critical time, she gives him such advice as lifts him, so to speak"—the colonel made a movement with his hands, as though dandling a large sized infant awkwardly—"lifts him into the lady's affections, or vice versa. But she is always accompanied by the candlestick."

"It might be worth trying," I said, half to myself; and just at that moment the door of the smoking room opened and She came in.

"Not a bad motion," said the colonel, with a chuckle. "Here, Dora, our friend here thinks of trying to get a tip from Great-Aunt Janet tonight, though what he wants to trouble her for I can't for the life of me imagine."

"I do assure you," I stuttered, as she gave me her hand in saying good night, "I don't see what Great-Aunt Janet could have to tell me, and of course I shouldn't think of doing anything——"

"Of course not,' she replied, with demure eyes looking into mine. "But it's a pretty idea."

She kissed her father—oh! adorable lips pressed for a moment against the stern, white mustache—and went out of the room; and I found, quite unexpectedly, that I could not sleep.

I discovered, too, that I had left my cigarette case in the smoking room, and I had a dim notion that a cigarette might soothe me, and might drive out of my head certain vain dreams and fancies. For who was I that I should think that blue eyed Dora should ever care two-pence about me?

I went down softly through the darkened house to the smoking room, and switched on the light there and looked about for my cigarette case. I found it and had just slipped it into my pocket when the remembrance of what the colonel had said brought to my mind the heavy silver candlestick. I glanced toward the spot where it had stood; and I saw, to my astonishment, that it was no longer there. In a flash I glanced quickly around the small room and relaized that the thing was gone. And I knew of course in a moment what that meant.

The ghost of Great-Aunt Janet had chosen that night for walking!

Why? Was she such a sympathetic old creature that she had guessed my secret?—and could she give me any help or advice? I remembered distinctly what the colonel had said; how he had suggested that the old lady came only when she was able to help a lover. That was my desperate case; and on an impulse I determined that I would seek her and take ghostly counsel from her. I remembered that she haunted the upper floors.

I went up beyond the floor on which my room was situated and found myself in darkness. Then, suddenly, even as I tried to muffle my footsteps, I saw a dim light in the distance—the light of a candle. Down the length of the corridor there advanced toward me the stately small figure of Great-Aunt Janet; so real that she might have stepped straight out of her frame downstairs. She held the candle high, and I thought, looking at her as she advanced, what a presentable old lady she was.

It took me a moment or two to find my tongue; and then, fearing that she might disappear before I had had time to state my errand, I clasped my hands and blurted out what I had to say.

"Great-Aunt Janet!—sweet Great-Aunt Janet!—have mercy upon me and help me! I love the dearest girl in all the world—and her name is Dora—and I haven't dared to tell her so before. If you can show me the way——"

"Jack, dear—if you would hold the candlestick——"

I caught the candlestick—and Dora. After a breathless interval, during which the lovely face had been pressed close to mine again and again, and I had seen, even by that dim candlelight, a look in the blue eyes I had never hoped to see, she gave her explanation.

"I was in love myself, Jack, and I thought there might be some other unhappy lover who wanted advice or—or consolation. So I thought I would be Great-Aunt Janet—and I dressed in these things—and I came out—just in case——"

"In case I might be wandering, too," I said. "Bless Great-Aunt Janet."—Illustrated Bits.

TRAINING OUR GUNNERS.

Great Care is Observed in the Selection of Gun Pointers.

It is only half the work to arm and equip ships with the most improved guns and sights; they must also have a highly trained personnel capable of manipulating guns, turrets and torpedoes. When China found herself arrayed against Japan she offered $500 cash per month for skilled gunpointers, but in all great navies gunpointers are trained, not bought, and when the fight is on it is too late for instruction.

How does a man become an expert gunner? Diligent drill and constant training are not enough without a certain amount of natural aptitude. One man after another is tried. A few days' drill in the turrets eliminates all except the fairly promising. For the talent of eye and nerve which marks the born gun-pointer the government pays from $2 to $10 a month in addition to the regular pay. This premium is not confined to any race, creed or color. On one vessel in the navy one of the gunpointers is a negro.

Selecting gun-pointers is one of the most important duties in the navy. Having selected the men for gunpointers, the next step is to train them. Two methods are now in vogue, both having the same principle, but differing in detail. In the old days of sails and smooth bore guns, the invariable rule—and the only rule the gun-captains knew—was this: "Fire at the top of the downward roll (just as the ship begins to roll toward the target), and aim at the enemy's water line." This rule lasted far into the age of steam and turret guns, and has only recently been supplanted by "continuous aim firing," or the art of keeping a gun trained on the target, regardless of the oscillations of the vessel, during the whole or portion of the roll.

The method for training men by the new system—by the use of a "dotter"—was devised by Capt. Percy Scott, of the British navy. The dotter is a mechanical device which causes a small target to move across the face of a gun, with a combined vertical and horizontal motion. The gun-pointer must make the gun follow the target, and whenever the sights are on the bull's eye, he presses a button. This causes a pencil to dot the target. That is his shot. The other method of instruction is with the Morris tube, which consists of a small gallery rifle fitted on the gun, to take the place of the "dotter's" pencil.

So proficient have the bluejackets become in handling the turret guns that in actual target practice on board the Alabama a thirteen-inch gun is loaded and fired in thirty-eight seconds. Two kinds of target practice are employed now in all navies: one in which the target is stationary and the ship moving; the other in which both ship and target are moving.—Lieut. Commander Gleaver, in the World's Work.

LAWYERS' FEES.

How They Are Paid Across the Atlantic.

Comparisons are often made between the fees of counsel in England and America, and with unsatisfactory results, as it is difficult to find any relative standard by which to measure the result, says the Green Bag. In this country a firm of lawyers would take entire charge of such a case as Whitaker Wright's and have the sole conduct of it from start to finish, and would probably charge a fee to cover the entire work performed, based in some measure upon the result. In England a firm of solicitors is employed to prepare the case for trial, but upon each hearing before the magistrate and at the trial counsels are retained, the solicitors usually being the ablest and most skilful their clients means will afford.

In the Whitaker Wright trial thousands of pounds were doubtless spent by both sides in getting the case ready. Part of this money was "out of pockets" for the services of accountants and scriveners, but profit costs of the solicitors must have been very large. It is commonly reported that Rufus Isaacs, K. C., who, with Mr. Avery, K. C., and Emery Stephenson, conducted the prosecution, had 500 guineas—say $2,500—marked upon his brief, with a daily refresher of 100 guineas, which would make his compensation for the actual court work $8,500.

In the usual course Mr. Avery would receive a fee of two-thirds the amount of Rufus Isaac's fee and Mr Stephenson's fee would amount to twothirds of Mr. Avery's fee. If this system was followed, and there is no reason to believe it was not, Mr Avery received $5,600 and Mr. Stephenson $3,600, or a total of, approximately, $18,000 for the three counsels. Ransom Walker is said to have had no less than 3,000 guineas marked on his brief for the defense, but this was, to at least 2,000 guineas, a "special" fee, and his associates would not therefore receive the same proportional amounts. However, it is not improbable that the defendant's counsel were paid something more, and probably considerably more, than $25,000 for their services.

ENTERTAINING IN DARKNESS.

Novel Idea in Dinner Parties That Comes From Switzerland.

The very latest idea in entertaining halls, not from across the Atlantic, but from Paris and smart Swiss towns where the season is just beginning, where the thing now is to entertain your guests, if not entirely in the dark, at any rate in darkness or semi-darkness, all the time.

At a dinner party the hors-doeuvres and soup are served as usual in a brilliantly lighted apartment, and then, to the consternation of people who are new to the idea, the light goes out.

Then the door opens and the servants come in carrying brilliantly illuminated dishes containing the fish; and, as each guest takes his or her portion, they help themselves to a light at the same time, and when every one is served the effect is fairy-like.

Suppose the fish contains lobster in some form or other, the electric light shade is in the shape of the head of the lobster, and sheds a delightful red glow over the table.

The most ingenuity, however, is shown when the ices are served. Generally, a huge bird or beast, basket or cornucopia made of ice is wheeled into the room, blazing with lights and filled with ices. When each guest is served the light goes out, and only those on the plates illuminate the room.

When strawberry ices are served the shades take either the form of the berry itself in crimson or the pure white blossom. These are given alternately to the guests, and have the prettiest effect.

At a big Swiss hotel the ice is served in this way each evening. A favorite design is a Swiss chalet. This is wheeled in brilliantly illuminated. In each apartment are two lights and two ices, and when every one is helped the twinkling lights die away, and the chalet disappears on its invisible wheeled table.

Another popular way of serving the ice is the polar scene. Blocks of glass represent the icebergs, and the electric light is swathed in cold-looking blue, while the snow is made of white ice cream. Sometimes a few white china animals are placed in niches in the glass to give greater effect.—London Daily Mail.

Pens are polished with emery powder in a large revolving drum.

FACTS ABOUT COLLEGE WOMEN.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is about to publish and distribute at St. Louis a statistical investigation of college women who have taken their degrees between 1869 and 1898. This investigation deals with 3,636 women, graduates from the twenty-two most advanced colleges in the United States. Of these, 26 per cent. came from families whose total income, while their daughters were in college, was less than $1,200. Forty-six per cent. came from families whose total income during the same time did not exceed $2,500, and only 12 per cent. were prepared exclusively by private schools. Of the total number of women graduates, over 73 1-2 per cent. have at some time engaged in remunerative occupations.

It is clear that college women in the past have not come from the leisure class. With these figures President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr compares the statistics from his own college, Bryn Mawr, which was opened only nineteen years ago, and therefore represents the newer conditions of women's college education as contrasted with the earlier conditions prevailing among college women as far back as 1869.

Of the graduates of Bryn Mawr up to 1902, 60 per cent. came from families whose income was over $5,000, as against the 72 per cent. that, according to the collegiate alumnae statistics, came from families with an income of under $2,500. Only 40 per cent. of the Bryn Mawr graduates had at any time engaged in teaching, as against 73 per cent. of the graduates of the statistics before mentioned. Finally, in 1892, 71 per cent. of Bryn Mawr's graduates, as against 12 per cent. of the women of the statistics, had been prepared for college in private schools.

Miss Thomas also draws attention to a point in the ever engaging discussion over college women and matrimony, which seems to have been overlooked by other thinkers.

"If anything in the world is proved," she says, "it is that a girl's going to college for four years does not affect her marriage, any more than a man's going to college affects his. Why, then, do only about 50 per cent. of college women marry? Because the college women of the past have come from the classes in which only 50 per cent. of women do marry. College has nothing whatever to do with it, except perhaps to give college women the intelligence to select their husbands a trifle more sensibly. Statistics collected in England and in this country show that about 50 per cent. of the sisters and cousins of college graduates who have not themselves been to college marry, and that about 50 per cent. of college graduates marry.

The fact is, there are only two classes in which all women marry—the working class, in which the woman is not an expense, but contributes her share in household labor at home or in paid work outside the home, and the wealthy class, where the women bring inherited wealth to their husbands. In the great intermediate class, where the wife is usually an ill-to-be afford luxury, and unable from the circumstances of her husband's position to conduct her household without servants or to earn part of the common livelihood, only 50 per cent. marry. The other 50 per cent. of unmarried women must be self-supporting, or drag out a miserable existence on what can be spared from the earnings of their brothers or nearest male relatives. And even the 50 per cent. who do marry should also be self-supporting, because in many cases they must at some time, for a longer or shorter period, support their children or their husbands."

A HAT FOR SUMMER.

An excellent way to utilize a last year's lace collar (the collar which came about to the shoulder seam) is to use it as a trimming for one of your summery hats. With a wreath of flowers and a last year's lace collar the prettiest sort of a hat can be made. Use a frame without much crown, and face it with shirred or plaited chiffon in some becoming shade. Gather the neck of the collar until it forms a tiny crown. Place on the frame, allowing about one and one-half inches to hang over. Tack securely, but loosely. Join the back as invisibly as possible. Surround the crown with a wreath of roses, forget-me-nots or any flower preferred, which will add width to the crown. Arrange the wreath so as to allow a spray of leaves to droop a trifle over the back of the hat, to conceal the joining of the collar.

Any of the soft sash ribbons which are so charming this season will make a very dainty crown for a hat. The pompadour ribbons scattered with flowers are the prettiest for this purpose. The crown may be in the form of a tam-o'-shanter, or the ribbon may be put over a rather high frame crown and shirred a trifle at the top. The brim may be of lace, or of tulle or chiffon matching the color of the flower seen in the ribbon.—Woman's Home Companion.

A MOTHER TALK.

Your son is just as lovable, just as good, and his society just as enjoyable as your daughter's, if you only encourage him from childhood to look upon you as his friend and confidant. Make home attractive to him and do not think "any room in the house is good enough for a boy," while your daughter has the best room in the house, and takes delight in its dainty furnishings.

Mothers, as well as sisters, have an idea that boys do not care for such things if they are only comfortable; but they do, most decidedly, and they are ashamed to take their comrades up to a room with a faded carpet and a lot of mismatched furniture no one else would have. Make their rooms attractive, and if they want their friends to visit them in their own sanctum let them have that privilege.

CHANGE IN WOMEN'S CLOAKS.

"Styles in women's cloaks must be changed every year," said Carl Goldman. "If the coming winter's cloaks are not radically different from last year's there will be but little demand for them. Last year cloaks were worn both long and short, but this year the long cloak will be the only proper cut. Last year plain colors were the mode; this year only the mixture will sell. All of our styles are not on the market as yet, because the makers are still in doubt as to just what will take best. Will the prices change? Well that would make little difference to the customers. It is style, not prices, that the women look after."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

HOUSEWIVES IN JAPAN.

Japanese ladies busy themselves most actively in the affairs of their household, doing their own dressmaking, and always superintending the work done by their servants. The servants are very hard-working, taking a tremendous interest in whatever they have to do. Even if it be only the washing of dishes, the little maid will put all she knows into the work, and will really seem to revel in the dullest of jobs. They are most industrious and reliable servants.

WOMEN BUTCHERS.

Five hundred women are employed in the provision stores in New York, cutting meat and waiting on customers. They are as skilful as men, and their employers say that they attract custom because of their neat appearance. They wear black gowns and long white aprons. The most difficult thing they have to learn is not to wipe their hands on their aprons after cutting a slice of meat. One woman, after cleaning her hands on a towel behind her block, remarked to a customer, "It took me two weeks to remember that."

SIGHT NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.

How shoulders have "come in" again with the mid-Victorian gown! It is the moment, indeed, for the lucky she who possesses a faultless neck, for a really beautiful young person rising, like Aphrodite, out of a sea of chiffon and tulle, is a sight not easily forgotten.—Ladies' Field.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN BRAZIL.

Eighty-six women of Araguay, Brazil, petitioned for the franchise, but the official addressed replied that the constitution did not provide for conferring political rights on women, and that the family was the place for women.

FASHION NOTES.

On some of the light gowns, especially white dresses, broad ribbon sashes are taking the place of the deep girdle. The effect around the waist is the same as when a girdle is used, but the long ends in the back are extremely pretty for young girls. The ribbons for these sashes are quite expensive if one watches for cut pieces, which are often the correct length and perfectly fresh.

A proper traveling costume is an important part of one's wardrobe. The skirt should be walking length, and somewhat plain and severe. Good colors are brown, blue and dark gray in light weight materials, such as cheviot, mohair and cravenette, buttons, stitching and soutache braid are very effective as trimming. The plaited skirt and Eton are the best models.

Hosiery is more beautiful than ever. Dainty embroidered sprays of flowers are the favorite adornment. Small bunches around the ankles and trails of foliage on the sides wind among the insets of lace decorating the instep. Shot silk hosiery, if it harmonizes with the gown, is la mode for morning wear.

The new fans are veritable gems of daintiness, and as they are inexpensive we shall not quarrel with their lack of expansion. They are made of some kind of marvelous paper resembling silk, with Watteau and oucher reproductions, the originals worth a king's ransom. The spangled fan is not chic this season, possibly because it has had its day, and the lacy effects are reigning in its stead.

TO MARK LINGERIE.

The ready-made medallions, monograms and initial letters for marking lingerie are handy for this purpose. They save hours of hand embroidery, and are as effective as anything that can be done at home.

THE CARE OF OILCLOTH.

When washing oilcloth, whether for the table or floor, use soap if desirous of preserving the polish. Skim milk is serviceable, but milk rots rubber. Hot vessels, onion juice and such drippings discolor light oilcloth.

Varnish floor oilcloths and linoleums fall and spring to rejuvenate their appearance and to lengthen their days of use. Heavy canvas painted yellow and spotted with shadier colors makes a durable kitchen or entry carpet. New canvas absorbs much paint but washes easily and saves the floor and the good wife's muscle. Wherever else one may economize, let it not be in floor paint. Next to washing and hot weather cooking, scrubbing comes on the list of wife killers.—American Agriculturist.

SATISFACTORY BEDDING PLANT.

Not until quite recently has the possibilities of the Impatiens Sultana as a bedding plant been appreciated. Having stumbled on a slight knowledge of its response to good culture, I decided to give it a chance to do its best last summer. Early in the spring cuttings were placed in water. When well rooted they were planted in pots as the weather was not yet warm enough to plant out of doors. The bed was made along the north side of the house; the soil was moderately rich garden soil, and after it was well pulverized a wheel-barrow load of rich leaf-mold was thoroughly mixed with it. Three of the most thrifty plants were planted in this bed, which was ten feet by two and one half. The Sultanas began blooming soon after they were placed in the bed, and bloomed profusely all summer, each one bearing from three hundred and fifty to four hundred blossoms at a time, toward the latter part of the season. The flowers, too, were unusually large, many measuring one and one-fourth inches in diameter, while a few measured two and one-half inches across. The rose-red of these flowers is clear and bright, making it a cheery-looking plant as well as a conspicuous one.— M. E. S. Charles in The Epitomist.

HINTS OF VALUE.

I made a discovery recently that pleased me greatly. The delicate paper on the wall of one of my rooms was plentifully splashed with kerosene by an accident that happened to a new lamp. Some of the splashes were large because the oil ran down to the base board, and the sight was rather disheartening. I sent out for some powdered chalk which I knew would do no harm if it failed to improve matters, and with a soft, clean cloth I pasted the chalk over every grease spot and some distance beyond. I left it for three days, then brushed it away to find that every trace of the oil had disappeared. This is worth knowing, for there is hardly a home where kerosene is not used and accidents are liable to happen to any of us. A friend who experiments occasionally tells me that salted almonds are just as toothsome of browned in the oven without being first treated to butter or oil. They are blanched in the usual way, baked in a slow oven to a salt. This is an economy well worth knowing. This woman partially cleans her meat chopper with a crust of dry bread, running it through after the meat. The task of thorough cleansing then becomes easy, for the grease and meat bits are gone.—Boston Traveler.

RECIPES.

Fruit Cake—Two eggs, 1 1-2 cup molasses, 1 cup butter, 1-2 pound currants, 1-2 pound raisins, 1-3 pound citron, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoonful soda, 3 cups flour. Beat eggs; add molasses, butter and fruit; add spices and soda to flour and mix all together; bake 2 1-2 hours rather slowly.

Peppers Stuffed With Rice—Cut the tops from green peppers and remove the seeds, taking care not to get them on the fingers any more than possible. They have an unpleasant fashion of burning badly. Throw the peppers into boiling water and cook them for ten minuts, take them out and dry. Set them upright in a baking dish and fill them with boiled rice. Put a piece of butter about the size of a hickory nut on top of the rice in each one, lay on the tops of the peppers, which have been put aside to serve for covers and set the dish in the oven for ten minutes, that the peppers and the contents may be heated through and the butter melted.

Artichokes A La Bordelaise—Put one-fourth cup of butter and half a cup of sifted bread crumbs into the blazer and light the lamp; when the crumbs are well moistened with the butter, add a teaspoonful of fine-minced parsley, one pint of cooked artichokes cut into small crumbs, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and half pint of rich, sweet cream. Let boil up once and put out the flame add a teaspoonful of lemon juice and half a teaspoonful of the grated rind of a lemon (or omit the grated rind); stir well and serve at once.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

PHYSICAL CULTURE TO WARD OFF TUBERCULOSIS.

The Children's Athletic Club of Philadelphia Marks an Important Innovation in the Charitable Work of Cities—Some Methods Used.

An athletic club, which fixes its dues at the extortionate figure of one cent a week, suggests an unusual departure in the world of clubs. Moreover, for many other reasons, the Children's Athletic Club of Philadelphia, composed entirely of the children of the poor, organized to fight by physical training the ravages of tuberculosis, marks and important innovation in the charitable work of that city. Mrs. Florence L. Williams, the founder of the club, has certain definite objects to accomplish with the sixty little pupils under her charge. That she is able not merely to bring muscle and health in place of weakness and even disease through a careful system of physical culture, but also to develop a trick team capable of performing acrobatic feats of not little difficulty, proves the efficacy of her methods.

For her clientele Mrs. Williams depends entirely upon the children of the crowded quarters of the city, where poor food and unhealthy surroundings render child life unwholesome and make physical development impossible. From the children of these quarters of the city Mrs. Williams has organized her classes, the membership of which has grown from three to sixty. But even here the selection of members is made from the weaker and the more anaemic; from the children who already show signs of the invasion of the "great white plague," whose tiny arms and hollow cheeks indicate lack of vitality.

With such subjects it is natural that at the outset the exercises of the classes should be of the mildest sort—five minute drills with the lightest of dumbbells, interspersed with frequent rests. Special breathing exercises are prescribed for the new members, and they are expected to continue this exercise at home. One of these exercises consists in the usual exhaling and inhaling, but the method of accomplishink it is novel. The children are ranged in rows, with their hands on their hips, and each child puts a quill toothpick in its mouth. Then, at a word of command, they inhale deeply through the nostrils and then exhale slowly through the toothpick, this device making the exhalation slow and avoiding all chance of strain.

The fire drill is another important exercise in the development of lung power. As the little arms and legs get hard and the chests are developed the more advanced pupils are taught to take the weaker ones across their shoulders and carry them out of the reach of the fancied flames. But the ideal of all the children who belong to these classes is to develop strength and skill enough to join the trick team, for when the danger of disease has been banished, and the puny little figures with narrow chests and round shoulders have been developed into erect, sturdy bodies, then the gymnastic feats of the more pretentious athletes are attempted and achieved before admiring public audiences.

The development of muscle is attended with a similar stimulation of the moral side of the child, and it is to accomplish the latter that the penny weekly fee is charged, giving the children a sense of membership and rightful claim to the advantages of the club, which is lacking in the mere charitable work, which does not permit even the slight contribution of the children themselves. The results of this physicial training are striking. Children who, when they joined the club, were too weak to endure even the least tiring of the exercises, under this regimen develop strong ,healthy and even athletic frames. Moreover, the tendency to consumption is checked, and with the increase of physical strength there is a corresponding mental and moral development. Finally, the lessons of the gymnasium, the knowledge of the proper method of breathing and of walking, are remembered long after the actual class work has ended, and serve to keep the health the exercise has won.—New York Tribune.

EXPENSIVE MINING IN ENGLAND.

Cost of Sinking the Deep Shafts That Are Now Necessary.

With increased and increasing demand for coal came the necessity for opening our lower seams, and deeper shafts meant heavier capital expenditure in colliery enterprise. It is worthy of remark how little the outside public realize of the great difficulties that often have to be overcome in sinking—such as passing through water bearing strata or running sands—or of the enormous cost entailed by some colliery developments.

As eary as 1829 John Buddle, in giving evidence before the House of Lords, declared that the cost of sinking, even then, was frequently £10,000 to £15,000, and J. T. Taylor stated before a select committee on rating of mines in 1857 that at Haswell colliery, in the County of Durham, £40,000 was expended in contending with a quicksand, and that the shaft had ultimately to be abandoned. At Murton colliery, a few miles distant from Haswell, £300,000 was expended in sinking; the quantity of water pumped during the operation of passing through the overlying magnesian limestone bed amounted to an average of 9,306 gallons per minute, from a depth of 540 feet; and the three shafts ultimately reached the Hulton seam, at a depth of 1,488 feet from the surface, in Auril, 1843.

Many deep and costly sinkings—several much deeper than in the last instance—have been put down since the Murton winning, but none, I believe, at a greater expenditure of capital, owing doubtless to the greatly improved methods now employed in carrying on such operations through watery strata, notably the Kind Chaurdon system, whereby the shaft is bored out and the side protected by metal cylinders lowered from the surface; and the Potesch or Goberat methods, whereby the water is frozen in the "running" sand or other water bearing stratum, and the shaft sunk through the solid mass.—Engineering Magazine.

GO MAD FROM MONOTONY.

Lighthouse Keepers Often Suffer From the Inevitable Isolation.

People who read books—and all do in this day—will recall Kipling's story of the lightkeeper who became mad from the monotony of his situation. While the story was fiction, it nevertheless was in accordance with many actual ocurrences. A correspondent submitted the question to the lighthouse board, and found that while there had been no such cases as that of Kipling's character, Dowse there had been many which showed the maddening effect of monotony and isolation upon the human mind.

The madness of the lighthouse is much like that of the desert, for they are traceable to a like cause. In the desert there is monotony of silence At sea there is monotony of sound One is as bad as the other, since both derive their entire pain from mental effect. It is a fearful disease, not yet fully understood, though many noted alienists have made a study of it.

This government maintains 1,500 lighthouses and about 100 of them are isolated and communication with the outside world may be interrupted sometimes for months.

If a man is taken from the ordinary walks of life, where he mingles with his fellow man, and sent to a lighthouse where no human face is seen except that of the ever-present assistant and no sound is heard save the roaring of the wind and wave, he has been transferred from normal to most abnormal conditions.

In a remarkably short time keeper and assistant have talked out. Then they begin to wear on each other and soon they fall to quarreling. Sometimes melancholia attacks one of them and unless he is speedily relieved his mental balance is disturbed. When the disturbance becomes extreme it takes either a homicidal or suicidal turn and the unfortunate has to be watched closely and sometimes confined to keep him from doing violence to himself or others.

It is well known that the Minot Ledge light is noted for the number of men who have gone crzy in it, and for that reason is an object of interest to students of mental diseases. It is, as everybody knows, a piece of engineering of the very highest order, being in that respect second only to the famous Eddystone light.

More than a year was consumed in getting a foundation for it, and so high are the tides and so terrific the storms that the entrance to the light is more than forty feet above the water. Then, one above the other, come the five rooms occupied by the keepers and used for storage purposes, then the watch room, and finally the lantern.

The tower being circular and space greatly in demand, naturally every thing is made to conform, so that no room shall be lost. Even the beds on which the men sleep are curved Everything is round. The government has done the best it could to make life there as bearable as possible and keeps five men stationed there so that they may go ashore as often as the chance is afforded without detriment to the service.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

How Animals Travel.

American railroads have almost as many different kinds of cars for carrying animals as they have cars for passengers.

One kind of car that is used for shipping horses is known technically as a palace horse car, and, excepting for fine woodwork and brasswork, it is a palace car, giving horses fine accommodations.

Each horse has his own stateroom, so to speak, for the car is fitted with independent stalls. Each stall has a manger and water trough, and over head are racks for holding extra feed.

Sheep and hogs are often carried in cars with two stories. These are known as double deckers, and the animals are shipped in both stories. They have room to lie down in and water is supplied to them from pipes.

Horses and cattle are sidetracked at intervals if the cars are making a long run, and the beasts are led out and allowe dto run around for exercise. Then they are driven back to their cars and resume their journey.

Sheep are often unloaded within a few miles of their destination and turned loose to rest and feed until they are in good flesh. This is not done merely from motives of humanity. It has been found that the sheep are so much improved by it that they bring higher prices when they reach the market.—Home and Farm.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

Alexander Hendee shot William Lovett, at Woodbury, about 1 o'clock the other morning. Both are negroes and the former is in jail while Lovett lies in a critical condition in Cooper Hospital, Camden. The affair grew out of jealousy, Hendee claiming that he was escorting two girls home when they met Lovett, who made insulting remarks. He fired three shots, one of which took effect in the head Dr. Reading attended the injured man who said the shooting was an accident.

A man named Jacobs, of Downingtown, has been committed to Chester County Prison for the alleged nonpayment of $1.05 taxes and $3.18 costs, having been sent to Chester county by Magistrate Jere T. Carpenter, collector of taxes for that borough, under the law providing for the imprisonment of those who fail to pay taxes for school purposes. The case is a test one and has an important bearing upon the collection of taxes from delinquents.

A lightning bolt from a clear sky struck Mrs. George Wynkoop at Pottsville. She was unconscious for a time, but will recover. Mrs. Wynkoop was closing the shutters in her house when a ball of fire seemed to drop down from the skies. The house was somewhat damaged by the bolt. Mrs. Wynkoop is the wife of a son of General John C. Wynkoop.

The Mine Workers' convention at Pittston adopted a resolution asking President Roosevelt to take immediate action in the Colorado strike and also appropriate $500 for the aid of the strikers. It was decided to make an effort at the next meeting of the Legislature to have an eight-hour doy bill passed and also to have hour day bill passed and also to have weighed and paid for by weight.

George W. Thomas, a farm hand living near Kimberton, was badly mutilated by the knives of a reaper and may die from his injuries. While reaping wheat he was thrown against the knives and received numerous gashes about the body and limbs, pieces of bone being cut from one leg

C. C. Mellor, chairman of the Museum Committee of the Carnegie Institute, forwarded a letter to the Pennsylvania Game Commission demanding an investigation of the charge made by Secretary Kalbfus, of Philadelphia, who charged that representatives of the museum who had permits to kill game birds for scientific purposes had slaughtered thousands for other purposes. As a result the commission decided to issue no further permits. Chairman Mellor says that the committee demands a thorough and speedy investigation, as the charge reflects on the institution and offers the committee's aid.

The General William Moffitt Reilly medal, which every two years at the division encampment of the National Guard is awarded to the oldest member of the guard for long, faithful and continuous service, will this year be given to Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart. General Stewart entered the guard as fifth corporal in Company F, Sixth Regiment, September 28, 1869, and has since been connected with the guard. Company F, at that time was known as Norris City Rifles Before the Civil War its commander was General John F. Hartranft.

Charles Orr, a farmer of Caln Township, 52 years old, was found dead near his home the other morning. Orr had been in Coatesvill and left there about 10 o'clock to drive home. It is believed his horse became unmanageable and ran away, throwing him out of the wagon and breaking his neck.

A man supposed to be John A. Pattan, a stranger, shot himself dead on the campus of the Normal School, Kutztown. He left a note saying he was penniless.

Governor Pennypacker viewed a site offered for the proposed State Hospital for Epileptics in the suburbs of Spring City. The act provides that the buildings shall accommodate 500 inmates and the expenditure will be $500,000 to $1,000,000. The tract at Spring City is composed of 300 acres and comprises farms of David S. Taylor, James Towers, Leonard Cook and Allen Roberts. The Governor pronounced it the best location in Eastern Pennsylvania, and it is likely the site will be accepted.

The owners of seventeen fleets of coal and sand barges on the Susquehanna River, between Clarke's Ferry and Middletown, representing in all an investment of $50,000, have organized under the name of the River Operators' Protective Association of Dauphin County, and will apply for a state charter. The object of the organization is the mutual benefit of the operators of the fleets and the improvement of the river bed.

Olof Swanson who left his home in Chester six weeks ago, and for whom the police have been searching, surprised his family by walking in upon them while they were eating supper Swanson said that he had been drugged in Chester the day of his disappearance by a number of men with whom he was drinking. He awoke to his senses on a Sunday in Maryland and was compelled to seek work on a farm to prevent himself from starving to death. When he asked that his family be notified he says the owner of the farm refused and would not allow him to leave the place until after he had worked a month. The police are investigating the case.

Mrs. Mary Sweigert, of Youtzestown, better known as "Mother Ummyle," who is in her 90th year, picked six quarts of cherries. She climbed the tree with an agility that surpassed the efforts of some of the younger pickers.

Harry Beverly, aged 35 years, of Pottsville, slashed his throat with a razor. It is said he tried to kill himself because companions jeered him when he took the temperance pledge

Many pear trees in Berks County are dying from the "fire blight."

Charles W. Bell was appointed postmaster for Millstone.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun and Company's "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Midsummer quiet prevails in mercantile lines, and the past week has witnessed much idle machinery at manufacturing plants, yet the tenor of reports from leading cities indicates increasing confidence in the future. The combination of reduced output and good weather for distribution of seasonable merchandise has improved the situation by contracting stocks of goods in the hands of jobbers and retailers. Collections at the end of the fiscal year were also a little better than anticipated Transporting lines are more active, as shown by the increase of 4.2 per cent. in railway earnings compared with june, 1903.

Failures this week number 206 in the United States against 194 last year, and 12 in Canada compared with 24 a year ago.

Bradstreets says:—

Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending July 7, aggregate 878,910 bushels, against 1,127,885 last week; 2,380,410 this week last year. 4,404,115 in 1902 and 5,016,149 in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 613,124 bushels, against 536,087 last week, 1,525,084 a year ago, 185,031, in 1902, and 2,800,738 in 1901 1901.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 3,300 barrels.

WHEAT—Steady, at decline. Spot contract, 84¾@84⅞; spot No. 2 red Western, 84¾@84⅞; July 84¾@84⅞; August, 84¾@85; September, 85¼@85½; steamer No. 2 red, 80¼@80⅝; receipts, 45,096 bushels, Southern, by sample, 65@83; Southern, on grade, 76@85.

CORN—Dull and lower. Spot, 52@52⅛; July, 52@52⅛; August, 52½@52¾; September, 53¼@53½; steamer mixed, 40@40¼; receipts, 17,055 bushels; Southern white corn, 50@65; Southern yellow corn, 50@56.

OATS—Firm; more inquiry. No 2 white, 45½@46; No. 2 mixed, 43½; receipts, 6,939 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western, uptown, 74@75.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged Fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 19@20; fancy ladel, 14@15; store packed, 11@12.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged, at 18

CHEESE—Easier and unchanged Large, 8¾@9; medium, 9@9¼; small 9¼@9¾.

New York.—BUTTER—Quiet; receipts, 7,329. Street price, extra creamery, 18@18¼; official prices creamery, common to extra, 13@18

CHEESE—Irregular; receipts, 7,077; weekly exports, 4,532. State, full cream, small white, fancy, 8¾; do. fair to good, 8@8¼; do., poor, 6½@7; small, colored, fancy, 8½.

EGGS—Strong; receipts, 4,931 State, Pennsylvania, and near by, fancy selected white, 22; firsts 18@19.

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,406 barrels; exports, 7,581 barrels; firmly held, but trade dull. Winter patents, 4.85@5.10; winter straights, 4.60@4.75; Minnesota patent, 4.85@5.15; winter extras, 3.35@3.80; Minnesota bakers', 3.65@3.95; winter, low grades, 3.15@3.60.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEVES—Receipts, 520 head; no trading; dressed beef steady at 7½@10½; exports, 1,195 cattle and 7,435 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 175; Market firm; ordinary to choice veals sold at 6.00@7.60; city dressed veals, 8@12.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,741; sheep in good demand and firm; choice handy weights a fraction higher; lambs active and steady, sheep sold at 3.00@4.50; a few wethers, 4.55; culls at 2.00@2.50; lambs, 5.50@8.75; culls, 4.00; dressed mutton firm at 6@9; dressed lambs at 10@15; choice carcasses at 15½@16.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,706; no sales reported; feeling steady.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; Texans nominal; good to prime steers, 5.50@6.25; poor to medium, 4.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, 2.25@4.00; cows, 1.50@4.50; heifers, 2.00@4.85; canners, 1.50@2.60; bulls, 2.00@4.25; calves, 2.50@6.25; Texas fed steers, 4.50@5.15.

HOGS—Receipts 16,000; market steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, 5.30@5.52½; good to choice heavy, 5.45@5.55; rough heavy, 5.30@5.45; light, 5.30@5.45; bulk of sales, 5.35@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 20,000; steady; good to choice wethers, 4.75@5.50; fair to good mixed, 3.50@4.50; native lambs, 4.00@7.75.

WORLD OF LABOR.

The shipyards of Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a big ship every day of the year.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has renewed is agreement with the union machinists of the entire system.

A committee has been appointed by the National Civic Federation to draft a plan of joint agreement between unions and employers.

The total amount of benefits paid by the Cigarmakers' International Union in 1903 was $374,968, while the income from all sources was $751,942.

Vicksburg (Miss.) carpenters are on a strike.

At a meeting of Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union at San Francisco, a vote taken resulted in a decision to continue the strike.

The Ontario (Can.) Government has extended the Factories act to 50 new industries, including printing offices and places where women are employed.

At Chicago Railway Express Drivers and Conductors' Union will take decisive action regarding a new wage scale. The union officials favor arbitration.

THE WEAK SPOT.

A weak, aching back tells of sick kidneys. It aches when you work. It aches when you try to rest. It throbs in changeable weather. Urinary troubles add to your misery. No rest, no comfort, until the kidneys are well. Cure them with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. W. M. Dauscher, of 25 Water St., Bradford, Pa., says: "I had an almost continuous pain in the small of the back. My ankles, feet, hands and almost my whole body were bloated. I was languid and the kidney secretions were profuse. Physicians told me I had diabetes in its worst form, and I feared I would never recover. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in 1896, and I have been well ever since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Dauscher will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

Of the 1800 railroads in the United States whose securities are owned by the public only six failed to meet their bond interest during the first half of this year and thus became insolvent. These represent only 300 miles of track.

To Exploit African Falls.

A company has been formed to exploit Victoria Falls, in the Zambesi, and will built a hydro-electric generating station, with the expectation of supplying power to the Waukie coal fields, Buluwayo, the Gwelo, Sebaskive and Hartley gold fields, all of which are within 300 miles.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment, Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Protect Montana Waters.

Citizens of Montana living in the valley of Milk River are gravely concerned over the proposed extensive diversion of the waters of that stream in Canada, and are importuning the government to intervene in order that their prior rights to the water may be protected.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Freight trains carry 1,250,000,000 tons per year.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

There is one weekly paper in Oklahoma to every 300 voters.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The modern locomotive costs from $15,000 to $18,000.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Since 1871 France has had thirty ministers of war.

PENSION FOR AGE.

A new order will give pension for age. Write to us at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. NO PENSION NO PAY.

Address THE W. H. WILLS COMPANY, Wills Building, 512 Ind. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Money in Chickens

For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to have for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO. 134 Leonard Street, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

NoMoreBlindHorses For Specific Ophthalmia Moon Blindness & other Sore Eyes, Harry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

R.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

A Household Remedy

Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is a fine Tonic, and its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure of all blood diseases, if directions are followed. Price, $1 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

SENT FREE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, together with valuable information. BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR WOMEN

Especially Mothers

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, and Beautifying Properties of

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of Priceless Value.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, ulcerations, and inflammations of women, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, CUTICURA Soap and CUTICURA Ointment are priceless.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (In form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify."

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflamination and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT PAYS BNU 30

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 908

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

Methodist—Sprucetown, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening—anniversary service I. O. O. F.

Presbyterian—Spring Mills, morning; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Georges Valley, morning; Union afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

100,000 Shingles for Sale.

Messrs. Brisbin & Bradford, of Centre Hall, offer for sale 100,000 shingles, all grades and kinds.

Cheap Telephones in Pittsburg.

Owing to the rivalry between the Bell and local independent telephone companies in Pittsburg the Bell people have displaced their opponents in the Public Safety branch of the city government by installing instruments for $5 a year each.

Bush Meeting.

Communicated.

The Evangelical Christians will hold a Bush meeting in Moyer's woods, one mile east of Colyer, to begin Friday evening, August 12th. The Rev. Thomas A. Elliott, of New Buffalo, Pa., and Rev. David Brouse, of Port Royal, will be present to assist Rev. A. J. Horner in preaching the Word.

We trust sinners will be converted, and God's people uplifted. All are invited to attend.

Local Storm.

A heavy wind and rain storm passed over Centre Hall Monday evening. Rain fell in torrents, sixty hundredths of an inch of water falling in about fifteen minutes. Many branches were torn from shade and ornamental trees. Corn and oats were beaten to the level of the ground.

A tree in front of Dr. Alexander's home was torn out of root, and in falling broke two large flag stones that formed a part of a walk just laid down.

The Cemetery.

The cemetery, which just prior to Memorial Day, was in such a fine condition and attracted attention, presents anything but a neat and tidy appearance today. The cemetery trustees have an abundance of funds to keep the city of the dead clear of tall grass, weeds and debris, and why should it not be used for that purpose? If the cemetery management would keep up the spirit of pride during the whole of the year, instead of just for a few weeks before Memorial Day, individuals would take the cue and continue their work of embellishment throughout the summer months.

Potatoes Blighted.

There are fine prospects for a large potato crop, where the blight has not already done its work. The indications are, however, that the blight has affected the growing tubers in many potato fields, and that the experience of several years ago will be repeated this season. The weather conditions during the past week have been very favorable for the development of the spores causing rot, and an examination of the tubers will show the white specks in great numbers.

The potato vines are blossoming very profusely, which can always be depended upon as indicating prolific bearing.

The Grange Picnic.

Hon. Leonard Rhone, chairman of the executive committee of the Patrons Encampment and Exhibition is beginning to arrange for privileges.

The St. Vincient Dramatic club, of Media, will be here during the entire week, and give an entertainment each evening. The club is under the management of Wm. P. Flack, Esq., of Media, and gives first-class entertainments.

Inquiries have already been received for tents, and many minor concessions have been granted.

The boarding house will be conducted by D. C. Keller, who has established a reputation as a first-class boarding house keeper.

A La Carte Dining Car Service.

To still further accommodate its patrons, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established the a la carte system of dining car service for breakfast and luncheon on several of its most popular trains.

A la carte breakfast is served on the Federal Express leaving Philadelphia at 6.35 A. M. daily for Washington, and on the Cleveland and Cincinnati Express leaving New York at 8.25 P. M. daily for Pittsburg.

A la carte luncheon is served on trains leaving Philadelphia for New York at 11.06 A. M. week days; on train leaving New York for Philadelphia at 12.55 P. M. week days; on train leaving Pittsburg for Philadelphia at 12.01 P. M. daily and on the coach section of train leaving New York at 1.55 P. M. daily for Pittsburg and the West.

A la carte breakfast and luncheon are served on the Manhattan Limited leaving Pittsburg at 3.35 A. M. daily for New York.

All dinners on Pennsylvania Railroad dining cars, and all other meals, except those mentioned above, are table d'hote.

Growing Alfalfa.

The alfalfa has been making a wonderful growth and today presents a most promising appearance. The seeds germinated immediately, and within one week the plot was green with the alfalfa plants.

June 9th three hundred pounds of soil from the alfalfa beds of F. E. Dawley, of Fayettville, New York, were sown on one-half the plot. Mr. Dawley's adv. appears in another column.

June 23rd bacteria secured from the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., was sown on the remaining one-half the plot.

July 4th the Alfalfa obtained a height of from eight to twelve inches, and was clipped with a mower set for ordinary mowing.

July 18th the clipping was repeated, the former clipping having a tendency to thicken the plants—one, two and three shoots having been sent out from the parent stalk. The clippings measure from four to fourteen inches. While there are weeds present, the plot is in fine shape.

PREVIOUS REPORTS

Plot—two acres.
Soil—limestone ridge.
Fertilizers applied per acre—400 lbs., containing ammonia, 1 per cent.; available phosphoric 8 per cent.; potash K2O, 9 per cent.
Seed sown—May 23.
Quantity of seed sown—30 pounds per acre; covered by twice going over plot with weeder; finishing with roller.

LOCALS.

The World's Fair attendance last week was 500,359.

The Methodist congregation at State College, Rev. Edgar Heckman pastor, has decided to build a new church.

B. W. Ripka, proprietor of the Spring Mills Cash Store, is advertising a closing out sale of summer goods.

Mrs. S. S. Kreamer and daughter Rebecca, Miss Tace Kreamer and niece, Catharine Heckman, are in Rebersburg.

Read Montgomery & Company's adv. in this issue of the Reporter. They promise and will give you some good hard cash if you are good on a guess. The largest prize is $1000.

Rev. Andrew Carver, of Glen Rose, Texas, arrived in this place Monday morning and will spend a week with his sister, Mrs. W. H. Schuyler.

The largest exhibit in the stove line at the World's Fair is that of the Wrought Iron Range Company, represented in Centre Hall at present by J. C. Pierce.

Mrs. W. H. Snyder and baby, of Glenn Campbell, Indiana county, are visiting in and about Centre Hall. Mrs. Snyder is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Garis.

Miss Margaret Mothersbaugh and Reuben Stuart, of Boalsburg, Saturday stopped at the Reporter office on their way to Penns Cave where they joined a picnic party from State College.

John T. Spangler, of Tusseyville, accompanied by J. W. Rickert, of the same place, were callers Saturday. Mr. Spangler is one of the progressive farmers on the South side of Potter township.

Persons wanting accommodations at the World's Fair should write to W. C. Sweetwood, 7050 Wise Avenue. Mr. Sweetwood was formerly a resident of near Centre Hill, and will cheerfully answer communications relative to accommodations.

R. D. Killian, who is buying up walnut logs in central Pennsylvania, was a caller Saturday. He related that he purchased one of the finest walnut trees seen by him for some time, from J. S. McNitt, of near Milroy. The price paid was forty dollars.

Dr. S. C. Runkle, of 1605 Christian Street, Philadelphia, in Monday morning's Press is quoted at length in favor of the good work being done by the Philadelphia Pasteurized Milk Association. The space devoted to Dr. Runkle indicates the important position he holds in the profession.

Harry Bitner, a reporter on the Pittsburg Chronical Telegraph, was an arrival at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray, Sunday morning, and will remain for a week. He is the oldest son of Dr. H. F. Bitner, of Millersville, and is accounted a good newspaper man.

The corn crop looks very promising. Where replanting was necessary, owing to poor seed or other causes, the stalks are even in size and well enough in advance to make a full yield. The best corn observed by the writer between Bellefonte and St. Louis was no further advanced than the best fields in Penns Valley.

Miss May Lingle, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce S. Lingle, of Cherokee, Iowa, is on her way east, and will remain east for several years. She will visit her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lingle, west of town, and from there will go to the home of a relative near State College, and will become a student in that institution.

This (Thursday) evening a joint meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies of Centre Hall will be held in the Reformed church to meet a committee from Bellefonte, representing the county union. At this meeting arrangements will be made for the holding of the Christian Endeavor convention in this place, August 31st and September 1st. All the members of the societies are requested to be present.

DEATHS.

MRS. MARY HOOVER.

On Sunday evening death kissed down the eyelids of one of Pine Grove Mills most motherly, christian ladies, Mrs. Mary Hoover, widow of the late George Hoover. She had been ill for about six months with a serious throat trouble from which she finally succumbed.

Her maiden name was Mary Reed and she belonged to one of Ferguson township's oldest and most representative families. She was born in Ferguson township and was past 71 years of age. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and will be greatly missed in the community in which she lived.

She is survived by two children, Mrs. Ira Burwell and James Hoover, both of Ferguson township. With the latter she made her home.

She also leaves the following brothers and sisters: William, of Bellefonte; James, of Boalsburg; Jacob, David, Sarah, and Maggie, of Pine Grove Mills.

MRS. SUSAN GRIMM WALTER.

Mrs. Susan Walter died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Aikens, near Milesburg. The deceased was born Jan. 27th, 1826. Almost her entire life has been spent in this community. Early in life she united with the Lutheran church at Madisonburg, her husband preceded her to the spirit world several years since. She is survived by two brothers, John and Adam, both of Kansas; three sisters, Mrs. Mary Nestlerode, of Madisonburg; Mrs. Wm. B. Shaffer, of Zion, and Mrs. Dena Hockman, of Hartleton, and one son, W. Scott Waltér, of Milesburg, three daughters, Mrs J. L. Aikens, of Milesburg, Mrs. H. W. Stover, Germantown, and Mrs Mary Walker, Yarnell.

MRS. JACOB REID.

Mrs. Reid, wife of Jacob Reid, died at her home in Aaronsburg, Thursday, of last week, after suffering two weeks, from a broken limb sustained by a fall, and dropsy. Her age was sixty-one years and twenty-eight days. Funeral took place Sunday forenoon, Rev. Lauffer, of the Reformed church officiating, and Rev. Sheeder and Rev. Bright assisting.

Mrs. Reid's maiden name was Lydia Winklebleck, and for twenty years was a resident of Aaronsburg. She is survived by her husband and two daughters—Elizabeth, wife of George Homan; Rebecca, wife of Earnest Stover; and one son, Jefferson, of Johnstown.

MRS. URIAH SLATTERBECK.

Mrs. Uriah Slatterbeck, of near Wolf's Store, died very suddenly last Friday. She was buried Sunday afternoon in the cemetery at Wolf's Store.

The deceased leaves to mourn her loss a husband and four children.

LOCALS.

Read Montgomery's adv.

John McClintic, of near Milroy, has been the guest of his brother, J. A. McClintic, of near Farmers Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scholl Monday returned to their home in Altoona, after spending several days with the former's father, near town.

Sunday mercury stood at the highest point—ninety degrees—registered this summer. One of the results noticed was that there was little or no pleasure driving.

The Howard Hustler says that a car load of cans was received by the Howard canning factory, and that the plant is to be put into operation within a short time.

C. H. Meyer, of Reedsville, came to town Saturday and Sunday took home with him his wife and little daughter Miriam, both of whom had been visiting in this section for several weeks.

John Bair, of near Tusseyville, is suffering considerable from a cut on the hand caused by a horse kicking him. The wound at first gave him little concern, but later blood poisoning set in.

Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Wagner and family, of Buckhorn, were guests of Rev. Wagner's sister, Mrs. A. E. Kerlin, in this place, over Sunday. Before returning home they will visit Jacob Wagner, at Tusseyville, and Mrs. Wagner's parents, near Bellefonte.

H. H. Yearick, of Philadelphia, who had been the guest of W. B. Mingle, Esq., and family, returned home Tuesday. He was accompanied to Mifflinburg by his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Yearick. She will spend some time at that and other nearby points.

Will A. Odenkirk, station agent at Glen Iron, was home over Sunday, having come here more particularly to meet his brother Porter Odenkirk, of Burnham. The former has a very desirable position, and is delighted with the social element of the little village.

In the leading article of The Booklovers Magazine for August, "The Promise of Civic Beauty," Andrew Wright Crawford—secretary of the City Parks Association of Philadelphia—discusses with expert knowledge and sympathetic enthusiasm the outer-park systems of America and the beautifying of city and village, using numerous superb illustrations.

Fell from Cherry Tree.

Miss Ivy Taylor, while picking cherries at the home of William Whitmer, in Buffalo Run, fell from the tree and sustained injuries which at first were thought fatal, but at this writing she is getting along so well that it is thought she will be able to return to her home at John Felding's, near Linden Hall, very soon.

Bitten by a Dog.

Photographer W. W. Smith, of State College, while walking down Penn Street, in Millheim, Saturday evening, was bitten in the calf of the leg by a dog owned by Samuel Wilson. The laceration was of a serious and painful nature, and obliged Mr. Smith to seek professional attention.

The Millheim correspondent who reported this bit of news, very sensibly advocates that dogs permitted to run at large should be muzzled.

A Wail from Howard.

Howard Hustler.

This week's actions beats the band, we mean the actions of some of the people in South Howard. The first act was the stealing of Mrs. Knoll's chickens, the next is a man getting a blacked eye, a crowd going into the John Thompson house and playing cards, drinking beer and we suppose having dobates, at least it is said that the milk from John Reber's cow went that direction. Well, the cherry tree act and the happenings near the hose house is enough to drive anybody bald, and the closing act is that of a young woman knocking a preacher down on the street.

Millheim.

Miss Eva Miller is visiting at the home of John Stuart, at State College, this week.

Mrs. Jacob Kerstetter, of Coburn, accompanied by her little children, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Geary, of this place.

Work on the new reservoir and ditching has begun in earnest and as a result Hosterman & Stover are doing a rushing business in shovels and picks.

Mrs. Charles Bassler, of Freeburg, with her interesting son Glenn, arrived Saturday for a few weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spigelmyer.

On Sunday morning H. R. Kister, who represents the music business of M. C. Gephart, of Bellefonte, in company with Miss Maude Reid, of the same place, drove down to this place to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kister, on Penn Street. They returned Monday morning.

Rev. J. A. Bright, of Topeka, Kansas, who came east to pay his last respects to his aged mother, Mrs. Susan Bright, who was buried in Aaronsburg last week, addressed the Luther League Sunday evening, and also preached a very interesting sermon in the Reformed church the same evening. Rev. Bright is a very pleasant and fluent speaker, and has no trouble to hold an audience in a discourse of that kind.

Quite an interesting law suit came up before 'Squire Musser last Friday, when five or six parties from Brush Valley were given a hearing for illegal fishing. The defendants called in Attorney Ralph Illingsworth, who happened to be in town, and he put up an able defence for the accused. After the witnesses were heard it was found there was not enough evidence to convict the defendants and the suit was decided against the fish warden, and he had to go away empty-handed.

Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Howard Homan, of Altoona, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Roush and family spent Sunday with friends at Penn Hall.

Col. J. P. Coburn and wife and Coburn Rogers, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday in town.

Prof. Edgar Stover and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Stover's parents at Woodward.

Mrs. James Rupp, of Dakota, has come to pay her parents and other relatives a visit.

Mrs. Sara Leitzell has returned from a few months' stay with her daughter, Mrs. Lane, at Tyrone.

Miss Lisle Acker, of State College, is spending a few weeks with her parents on North 2nd Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Isenhuth, of State College, and Cornelius Musser spent Sunday at the home of John Haines.

A. C. Mingle and family, of Bellefonte, spent a few days with Mr. Mingle's aged mother, at the residence of E. G. Mingle.

Clarence Musser and family spent Sunday at Smullton, with Mrs. Musser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hackenberg.

Herbert Charles, of Altoona, stopped off here for his little daughter and took her along to Hartleton, their former home, for a week's visit.

E. E. Ardrey and family, accompanied by his mother and Miss Sara Haffley, of Bellefonte, drove down on Sunday to visit their parents, returning again on Monday.

Aaron Bower and family, of Renovo, are visiting Mr. Bower's aged father, who is over eighty-seven years of age, and who is able to attend church services every Sabbath.

Centre Reporter, $1.00 a year.

Begin Now...

To Buy Your Goods at

...Ripka's Cash Store...

We are closing out all lines of Summer Goods. Save by buying now.

Get our prices on glass jars, jar rings, jar tops and tin cans before buying elsewhere. We surely beat the best prices in town.

We want Spring Chickens, Spring Ducks, Bacon, Ham and Shoulders, for which we will pay the very highest market prices.

Bring us your Butter, Eggs and other Products.

For one Week Only, Beginning July 21st, we will sell

5 lbs. Nic Nacs (Regular Price 7c lb.) . . . 25c

1 lb. Arm and Hammer Soda, (regular price 10c) . 6c

TERMS—Strictly Cash or Produce.

OLD DUNCAN STAND.
SPRING MILLS, PA. **B. W. RIPKA.**

JOHN SMITH & BRO.
SPRING MILLS, PA.

Great Bargains for the Next Fifteen Days . . .

COUCHES
. . . and . . .
Rocking Chairs

All other Furniture, Carpets, Rugs--everything we deal in, at proportionately low prices.

Furniture & Undertaking
J. H. KRUMBINE
Centre Hall, Penn.

Finest Rugs for the Floor

Leather Rockers and Morris Chairs

Often settle the question as what to give as a present.

TABLES For the Parlor or Sitting Room

Until August 1st. we will make a SPECIAL SALE on BED ROOM SUITS and SIDEBOARDS.

Before you buy call on us

THE BEST SHOES

Thinking of Buying Shoes?

Here's Information for You. Yeager & Davis . . . . .

Have the most complete family Shoe Store in Centre county where every member of the family can find Variety, Style, Fit, Finish, Comfort, Price and General Satisfaction. We do not claim all and the only good shoe made, but we do have the very best to be had in the different grades and our prices are the lowest.

To prove the above we ask you to examine the list of the goods we have, or, better still, come in person and look over the shoes in stock. It will satisfy you that our claims are based on solid facts and that this is the place to buy footwear. We do business on the live and let live plan. Treat all alike, and have but one price.

Our Leading Lines Always In Stock . . . . . .

For Men	For Women . . . .
STETSON	JOHN H. CROSS
BILT WELL	DOROTHY DODD SHOES
WALK OVER	YEAGER & DAVIS SPECIAL

We have the well known Freed Brothers Working Shoes.

We have a full line of Tan Shoes, high and low cuts,
We can give you men's all leather shoes for dress or work for $1.00
We can give you women's all leather shoes, high or low cut, for $1.00
Why shuffle about in shoes too large
Or limp in a pair too small,
When Yeager & Davis have sizes to fit you all.
Style, Finish, Durability and Prices guaranteed to give satisfaction.

YEAGER & DAVIS
BELLEFONTE, PA.

YEAGER & DAVIS